1951

CENSUS HANDBOOK

MADRAS DISTRICT

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PREFACE

The Government used to compile and publish District Manuals for each district prior to 1905. The manuals became obsolete within a few years of their publication, containing as they did not only matter of a more or less permanent character such as physical characteristics, history, religion and ethnography, as also statistical matters which soon became out of date. The Government decided to replace the District Manuals by another publication known as the District Gazetteer, consisting of two volumes, A and B. The A volume contained descriptive matter and such general figures, as might be necessary to explain the text, and the B volume contained detailed statistics. They also decided that the B volume should be brought out periodically, especially after each decennial census. Between 1905 and 1927 A volumes for thirteen districts were published. In 1927 they were discontinued. B volumes for all the districts were published between 1906 and 1915. They were continued to be published even after the 1931 census. They were not published after the 1941 census.

Village Statistics, containing the results of the census for every village in the State, were first compiled and published in 1872, at the instance of Mr. C. E. Gover, who was then the Census Officer in Madras. His successor, in 1882, considered that this publication led to needless expenditure and trouble in printing the tables village-war, but the Government decided that the Village Statistics should continue to be published. The practice of issuing Village Statistics at every census was followed subsequently. The Village Statistics merely showed the number of occupied houses and population of each village and town by religions.

The idea of preparing the present volume, viz., the District Census Handbook for each district was put forward by Sri R. A. Gopalaswami, I.C.S., Registrar-General, India, and ex-officio Census Commissioner of India, as part of a plan intended to secure an effective method of preserving the census records prepared for areas below the District level. He proposed that all the district census tables and census abstracts prepared during the process of sorting and compilation should be bound together in a single manuscript volume, called the District Census Handbook, and suggested to the State Governments that the handbook (with or without the addition of other useful information relating to the district) should be printed and published, at their own cost, in the same manner as the Village Statistics in the past. In accepting this suggestion, the Government of Madras decided to print and publish the more important portion of statistical data relating to the district and to preserve the rest of the records in a manuscript volume for any future use, to which they may be put.

2. The statistical data embodied in the District Census Handbook have to be understood from the background of the changes introduced in the 1951 census. The most important and fundamental change introduced in the 1951 census consists in the substitution of an *economic classification of the people for the classification based on Religion and Communities*

adopted in the past. The people were divided into two broad livelihood categories, the Agricultural and the non-Agricultural. Four agricultural classes and four non-agricultural classes were prescribed as shown below :—

Agricultural classes—

I. Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants.

II. Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants.

III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.

IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.

Non-Agricultural classes :—

Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

V. Production other than cultivation,

VI. Commerce,

VII. Transport, and

VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

Each of the above eight livelihood classes were divided into three sub-classes with reference to their economic status as below :—

(i) Self-supporting persons,

(ii) Non-earning dependants, and

(iii) Earning dependants.

These livelihood sub-classes have been defined in detail in the fly-leaf notes attached to Economic Table B-I included in this Handbook.

All non-earning dependants are economically passive, all earning dependants are economically semi-active. All self-supporting persons are ordinarily economically active, but the classes and groups specified below constitute an exception to this rule :—

(1) Self-supporting persons of Agricultural Class IV,

(2) Self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII, who derive their principal means of livelihood from any source other than through economic activity, viz.—

(*a*) Non-working owners of non-agricultural property,

(*b*) Pensioners and remittance holders ;

(*c*) Persons living on charity and other persons with unproductive occupations ; and

(*d*) Inmates of penal institutions and asylums.

Economically active persons engaged in cultivation are either cultivators or cultivating labourers. Economic Table B-I gives particulars of the population classified according to the eight livelihood classes and the three sub-classes mentioned above.

Economically active persons engaged in industries and services have been classified with reference to the nature of the commodity produced or service performed. They are further divided into three sections, viz., Employers, Employees and Independent Workers.

Economic Table B-III gives particulars of the economically active persons classified under the divisions and subdivisions of industries and services of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme.

Table C-I, included in this Handbook covers the population of sample households and Tables C-II and C-IV cover a ten per cent sample population. The method adopted for extracting these samples has been described in detail in the fly-leaf notes attached to the relevant tables.

3. *Scheme of the Census Handbook.*—The Handbook has been divided into two parts ; Part I consists of three sections, namely, Section (i) containing the general population tables (A series), the Economic Tables (B series), Summary figures for Taluks (Table E), Tables I, II and III relating to Small-scale Industrial establishments and Table L showing the incidence of leprosy, Section (ii) containing the Rural statistics, and Section (iii) containing the urban statistics, and Part II containing the Household (size) Table C-I and Tables showing Livelihood classes and literacy by age groups (C-II and C-IV), the Social and Cultural Tables (D-series) and an abstract of non-agricultural occupations in the district. Among the tables included in the Handbook, Table A-IV—Towns classified by population with variations since 1901, Economic Table B-II—Secondary means of livelihood under each livelihood class and Table C-II—Livelihood classes by age groups furnish information at the district level. The other population tables in the A-series, the summary figures for Taluks (Table E) and the infirmity Table L showing the incidence of leprosy furnish information for each taluk in the district with a district total. The rural statistics in Part I—Section (ii) furnish basic information in respect of every village and town arranged according to census tracts. In addition to the total population of the villages, and its distribution among the eight livelihood classes, information regarding the number of literates, the cultivated area, the number of small-scale industrial establishments under categories, textile and non-textile and the number of leprosy cases and doubtful cases has been included.

The urban statistics in Part I, Section (iii) furnish similar information except that relating to cultivated area in respect of every unit classified as city or census town in the district with ward-wise data. All other tables included in the Handbook provide information for units called census tracts with totals for the district.

4. *Census Tracts.*—A distinctive feature of the census statistics is its rural urban break-up designed with a view to compare the conditions and characteristics of the rural and urban population. The rural areas of each district were therefore kept distinct from the urban areas. For facilitating tabulation these areas were divided into a number of rural and urban tracts. As far as possible, the rural area in each taluk was constituted into a single rural tract. In a few cases however where the taluks were small in size with reference to their population, the rural areas of more than one taluk were taken together as a single rural tract. The urban tracts have been formed out of areas declared as cities and census towns in each district. Every city was treated as a separate tract. Towns other than cities were grouped together to form non-city urban tracts. Wherever possible, the towns in each taluk were constituted into a single non-city urban tract. In cases where the towns in a taluk had a population of less than 50,000 the towns in more than one taluk were grouped together to form a non-city urban tract. All the rural tracts in the State have been assigned

numbers in one series, the non-city urban tracts in another series and the city tracts in a third series. In all the tables where the data have been furnished for tracts, the tracts have been denoted by numbers that have been assigned to them. A list of tracts into which the district has been divided and the areas comprised in each is furnished in the fly-leaf note to economic Table B-I relating to the district.

The istrict, taluks and villages mentioned in the Tables and Abstracts have been shown along with the census location code numbers assigned to them for purposes of census operations.

The numbers given to the Tables in this publication correspond to those given in the State Census Report.

Elaborate notes explaining the scheme of each Table have been introduced in the fly-leaf attached to each with a view to enable the reader to get a precise idea of the data furnished in the Table.

5. *Tables relating to Small-scale Industries.*—In the year 1950 a census of Small scale Industries was instituted under the orders of the Government. The object was to get some idea about small industries, such as, cottage and home industries, small establishments, workshops, etc., where articles were produced, repaired or otherwise treated for sale, use or disposal and small mines. The enquiry was confined to establishments to which the Factories Act was not applicable. Individuals who worked on their own and did not employ other people were left out of account. From the data collected three Tables were prepared and they have been included in the Handbook. Information giving village-wise and ward-wise information for Small-scale Industries have been incorporated in the rural and urban statistics. The details collected and embodied in the Tables are not to be considered accurate or exhaustive, as the enumeration staff employed had not been trained for the purpose and some cases of under-enumeration were noticed. However, the figures given in the Tables may be sufficient to give an insight into the nature of the industries prevalent in the different parts of the district.

6. Opportunity has been taken to put in a short introductory note detailing the salient points connected with the district, such as the physical features, climate, rainfall, irrigation and drainage facilities, roads and other communications, crop statistics, education, industries and other matters of general interest. The information contained in the introductory note is based on the materials furnished by Collectors of districts and Departments of Government. The District Gazetteer was also freely referred to. The relevent paragraph of the 1951 Census Report discussing the growth of population in the district has also been incorporated in the proper place.

A district map showing taluk boundaries, physical features, important roads and places with a population exceeding 5,000 is also attached.

It is hoped that this Handbook will serve as a book of reference on matters relating to the district and that it will be found useful both by Departments of Government and the public.

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Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras.

INTRODUCTION
TO
MADRAS DISTRICT.

I. (*a*) *Situation and physical characteristics.*—The City of Madras which is the Capital of the Madras State is a district for purposes of Revenue Administration. It lies on the coast of the Bay of Bengal between 13° and 13°9′ of the northern latitude and 80°13′ and 80°19′ of the eastern longitude. The Bay of Bengal is its eastern boundary. Chingleput district surrounds it on all other sides. The district has grown from a small nucleus known as Madraspatnam, which consisted of the area now known as the Gorge town, the Fort area and the island grounds. As the nucleus developed the surrounding villages were absorbed into it from time to time. The villages so absorbed still retain their original names.

The district comprises two taluks—Madras North and Madras South—and the Sub-taluk of Madras. The area situated roughly to the north of the Poonamallee High road constitutes the Madras North taluk and the area to the south of that road up to the Adyar river, the Madras South taluk. The sub-taluk consists of an area of about 20 square miles comprising of 30 villages of Saidapet taluk recently included in the limits of the City. The total area of the district is about 50 square miles and consists almost entirely of areas used for residential, business, official and industrial purposes diversified with parks, gardens, open grounds and open house sites on which buildings are springing up. Cultivation is raised on negligible extents here and there. Almost the whole area of the district is nearly on a dead level, the highest point being about 22′ above mean sea level.

(*b*) *Rivers.*—The Cooum river from the Chingleput district enters Madras and flows between Nungambakkam and Egmore. Beyond Chintadripet it splits itself into two branches which join again near the coast at the Iron Bridge, thereby creating an island which is called "The Island grounds."

The Adyar river flows to the south of Mylapore into the sea. The sea waters gain ingress into these rivers during high tides.

(*c*) *Forests.—There are no forests in the district.*

(*d*) *Climate and rainfall.*—Madras has a warm moist climate which can be classified as "the tropical maritime monsoon" type. The place is affected by both the south-west and the north-east monsoons, the latter giving the major part of the annual rainfall. The mean annual rainfall is 50″ and the mean number of rainy days in a year is 57. About two thirds of the annual rainfall occurs during the north-east monsoon (October to January). The South-West Monsoon gives some thunder-showers from June to September. October and November are the rainy months. February and March are the least rainy. The coast about Madras is susceptible to occasional cyclonic storms and they usually occur either during April and May or during October and November, causing strong winds and heavy rains. During the period from April to October there is a well marked sea breeze in the afternoon which serves to mitigate the heat. From November the prevailing seasonal wind is from the North-East. May and June are the hottest months. Humidity is high throughout the year varying from 65 per cent in May-July to about 80 per cent in October-December.

A statement showing particulars of the monthly mean of daily maximum and daily minimum temperature the highest recorded and the lowest recorded temperature, humidity, mean monthly rainfall and mean monthly number of rainy days based on data for sixty years upto 1940 and daily maximum and daily minimum temperature, highest recorded and lowest rcorded temperature and actual rainfall for 1951 as recorded at Nungambakkam Observatory is furnished below :—

Months.	Based on data for 60 years up to 1940.							1951.				
	Temperature.				Mean monthly rainfall (inches).	Average number of Rainy days	Humidity. (per cent)	Temperature.				Actual rainfall (inches).
	Mean of		Highest Recorded.	Lowest Recorded.				Mean of		Highest recorded.	Lowest recorded.	
	Daily Maximum.	Daily Minimum.						Daily Maximum.	Daily Minimum.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
January	85	68	87	63	1·41	1·7	74	83·3	67·9	85	63	0·09
February	87	68	91	63	0·41	0·7	74	85·2	65·8	88	62	0·00
March	89	72	95	67	0·29	0·4	75	89·7	72·9	96	66	0·01
April	92	77	98	73	0·61	0·9	76	90·8	77·4	96	72	5·02
May	98	81	107	76	1·03	1·1	70	95·2	81·1	101	75	0·03
June	99	81	106	75	1·86	3·7	65	99·3	82·4	102	78	0·95

Months.	Based on data for 60 years up to 1940.							1951.				
	Temperature.				Mean monthly rainfall (inches).	Average number of Rainy days.	Humidity. (per cent)	Temperature.				Actual rainfall (inches).
	Mean of		Highest Recorded.	Lowest Recorded.				Mean of		Highest Recorded.	Lowest Recorded.	
	Daily Maximum.	Daily Minimum.						Daily Maximum.	Daily Minimum.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
July	95	79	102	74	3·60	6·8	68	94·5	78·9	103	74	3·98
August	94	77	100	73	4·58	7·9	72	95·4	78·3	100	72	8·39
September	93	77	99	73	4·68	7·0	73	92·0	77·7	98	74	2·87
October	89	75	96	71	12·04	10·7	80	92·8	77·5	98	74	2·91
November	85	72	89	66	13·96	11·1	78	86·4	74·9	95	71	12·72
December	84	69	86	64	5·45	5·4	76	83·7	69·1	89	65	0·60
For the year ..	**91**	**75**	**113**	**57**	**49·92**	**57·4**	**73**	**90·7**	**75·3**	**103**	**62**	**37·75**

(*e*) *Soils.*—Over a large part of the area the surface soil is alluvial. It is gravelly here and there in the western and southern ends. The coastal areas on the banks of the Cooum and the Adyar are saline and sandy. The sub-soil is generally black clay of varying stiffness at different depths.

(*f*) *Irrigation and Drainage.*—The district is not an agricultural area, although the water available in the Vyasarpadi and Medavakkam tanks is utilized for some scattered cultivation.

The entire requirements in food stuffs for the City are imported from outside. The conditions in the adjoining districts therefore have a bearing on the conditions in the City.

(*g*) *Area cultivated with food and commercial crops.*—The negligible area under cultivation here and there is gradually under decline consequent on its being converted into building sites.

(*h*) *Communications*—(i) *Roads.*—There are 446 miles of roads and streets in the City of which a 3 mile length is maintained by the Public Works Department. The rest of the length covered by the categories mentioned below is maintained by the Corporation of Madras :—

	MILES.
(*a*) Water bound macadam ..	13·25
(*b*) Asphalt roads	363·82
(*c*) Cement concrete roads	7·78
(*d*) Asphalt concrete roads (cold mix).	34·79
(*e*) Asphalt concrete roads (hot mix).	19·18
(*f*) Set stone paving	0·43
(*g*) Conphalt	3·75
Total ..	443·00

The Corporation's aim is to make all roads, streets and lanes dust proof and to provide all the important thoroughfares with asphaltic concrete or cement surface to enable them to stand up to the high density of traffic. With the help of loans received from the Government, superior surfacing of roads is being done gradually by the Corporation. Traffic islands have been constructed at important road junctions and pavements for the use of the pedestrians are being provided wherever possible.

There is a net work of bus routes connecting all important parts of the City district.

Most of the roads are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

(ii) *Railways.*—There are $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles of broad gauge and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of metre gauge railways of the Southern Railway within the limits of the City. The Madras Central Station is the starting point and the terminus of the broad gauge lines for passenger and parcel traffic. The Madras Beach Station is the terminus for the metre gauge section. The combined north-west, south-west and west coast lines from Arkonam and the north-east line from Calcutta converge at Basin Bridge before reaching the Madras Central Station. Another broad gauge line from Basin Bridge connects the Madras Central Station with the Beach Station, the terminus of the metre gauge section of the Southern Railway. Local Suburban service operates from Madras Central Station to Ponneri on the north-east line and to Tiruvallur on the Bombay, Bangalore and west coast line and to Madras Beach Station. Although the Beach Station is the terminus of the metre gauge section of the Southern Railway all the important passenger trains start from and arrive at the Egmore Railway Station. A suburban electric train service operates from Madras Beach Station to Tambaram in Chingleput district.

(iii) *Tramways.*—The Madras Electric Tramway Company is operating a tram service on some of the important roads of the City.

(iv) *Waterways.*—The Buckingham canal traverses the district from south to north connecting with the Adyar and Cooum rivers and is an inland

waterway along the coast traversing several districts in the north and south and is used for transporting merchandize to and from the City in boats.

(v) *Airways.*—Madras is connected by air with all the important air ports in the country. The air port is at Meenambakkam 10 miles from the City. There is regular air service for passengers, parcels and mail to Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Colombo.

(vi) *Posts and Telegraphs.*—There are 19 branch post offices, 48 non-combined sub-post offices, one non-combined Head Office, 72 Post and Telegraph Sub-Offices and one departmental telegraph office in the district. All the parts of the district are well served.

II. (*a*) (i) *Growth of Population.*—The population of Madras City in 1941 was 881,485. The population in 1951 was 1,416,056.

The population of the City has increased by 60·6 per cent, the largest increase in any district in the State. This is the increase for the adjusted population of the City, i.e., for the population within its present limits. As already mentioned, these limits were extended during the decade by the addition of about 19 square miles, including Saidapet Municipality and some adjoining suburban areas on the south and west in Chingleput district. There is naturally a large immigrant population always in a place like Madras, which is the headquarters of one of the Major States of India. From 1942, there has been an abnormal flow of immigrants from other districts in the State, particularly from the adjoining districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot, for educational facilities and the urban amenities available in the premier City of the State. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon for a number of years in succession from 1947 onwards, there has been a large immigration of labouring classes from the adjoining districts referred to above in search of work and food. The immigrants include also 3,902 displaced persons from Pakistan, who have settled down in the City. The elaborate and successful statutory rationing, which was in force in Madras City till recently, was definitely one of the reasons which attracted immigrant families who could afford the cost of living in the City and who found that, by living in Madras, they could secure regular and adequate supplies of consumer goods more easily than in any other part of the State. Apart from being the headquarters of the State Government, Madras is a great railway and trade centre and is served by a useful and important harbour. There has been some industrial development also.

(Extracted from Census report—Part I.)

(ii) *Vital Statistics.*—The registration of births and deaths is done by medical officers employed by the Corporation and they have their offices in 27 depots situated in different parts of the City.

A statement showing the number of births and deaths and deaths due to various causes for the decennium ending 1950 for Madras district according to the vital statistics is furnished in Annexure I.

Madras City is a separate unit by itself and is not comparable to districts which are largely rural. The City is not also strictly comparable to municipal towns, but they are the nearest approach to the urban characteristics of Madras City.

The average birth and death rates in Madras City during the decade 1941–50 are 41·4 and 32·7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with the average birth and death rates of 40·1 and 27·1 respectively in all municipal towns in the State. It is not possible to say how far the birth and death rates are real, as a good number of births and deaths occur among non residents and floating population and are not registered in the City. Nevertheless, the birth and death rates during the decade given above indicate the trends. After a steep decline in birth and death rates in 1942 due to large scale exodus from the City owing to evacuation on account of World War No. II, the rates tended to increase gradually. The death rates from respiratory diseases including tuberculosis of lungs are very high and account for nearly a third of the total death rate. The maternal mortality rate has steadily decreased from 8·38 per 1,000 births (live and still) in 1941 to the very low figure of 2·09 in 1950. The infant mortality represents about 25 per cent of the total deaths and the rates are comparatively high.

(*b*) *Medical relief.*—The names of the medical institutions in the City with their bed strength are given below :—

1 Government General Hospital, Madras—894 beds.
2 Government Stanley Hospital, Royapuram, Madras—724 beds.
3 Government Hospital, Royapetta—234 beds.
4 Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore, Madras—170 beds.
5 Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, Madras.
6 Government Women and Children's Hospital, Egmore, Madras—346 beds.
7 Raja Sir Ramasamy Mudaliar Lying in Hospital, Rayapuram—100 beds.
8 Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane—515 beds.
9 Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras.
10 Corporation Tiruvateswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Ottery (contains X-ray plant)—48 beds.
11 Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet (Provided with 2 ambulance cars)—130 beds.
12 Corporation Dispensary, Rayapuram.
13 Do. Washermanpet.
14 Do. Vyasarpadi.
15 Do. Perambur.

16 Corporation Dispensary, Mint Street.
17 Do. Harbour.
18 Do. Mafuz Khan Garden.
19 Do. Trevelyan basin.
20 Corporation Baliah Naidu Dispensary, Rottery Street.
21 Corporation Dispensary, Sembiam.
22 Do. Ayanavaram.
23 Do. Kilpauk.
24 Do. Kosapet.
25 Do. Chintadripet.
26 Do. Egmore.
27 Do. Nungambakkam.
28 Do. Kodambakkam.
29 Do. Pudupakkam.
30 Do. Triplicane.
31 Do. Krishnampet.
32 Do. Mylapore.
33 Do. Teynampet.
34 Do. Thiyagaraya Nagar.
35 Do. Adyar.
36 Do. Saidapet.
37 Corporation Ayurvedic Dispensary, Thousand Lights.
38 Corporation Unani Dispensary, Mannady.
39 Do. Pulianthope.
40 Do. Pudupet.
41 Do. Tiruvateswaranpet.
42 Corporation Siddha Dispensary, Rayapuram.
43 Do. Choolai.
44 Do. Otteri.
45 Corporation Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Besant Road.
46 Do. Vyasarpadi.
47 Corporation Venereal Clinic, Strahan's Road, Perambur.
48 Corporation Tuberculosis Clinic, Pulianthope High Road.
49 Mission Rainy Hospital for Women and Children, Tondiarpet.
50 The Government Silver Jubilee Leprosy Clinic, Saidapet.

The Corporation maintains a laboratory behind the Ripon Buildings for the examination of blood, sputum, urine, faeces, etc.

There are 25 child welfare centres, one maternity home with 32 beds and 4 sub-centres and 15 maternity wards with beds ranging from 4 to 12 in different parts of the City maintained by the Corporation.

Free milk is supplied to expectant mothers, nursing mothers, toddlers and infants at the Corporation Child Welfare Centres.

There are five diagnostic X-Ray sets and five Therapeutic X-Ray sets in the Government General Hospital, Madras. Three is a major X-Ray set in the Government Royapetta Hospital and there are two X-Ray sets in the Government T.B. Institute, Egmore, Madras.

Facilities for radium treatment are available at the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Government General Hospital, with 32 beds. There are also facilities for radium treatment at the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore and the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore.

Besides the facilities afforded by the Corporation, there is facility for treatment of leprosy at the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Triplicane, Stanley Hospital, General Hospital and Royapettah Hospital. There are 6 beds for the purpose at the Stanley Hospital and 4 beds at the General Hospital.

(c) *Water supply and drainage arrangements.*—The water-supply for the city is obtained from the Kortalayar river by means of a masonry weir built across the river at Tamaraippakkam, 17 miles north-west of Madras. Its flood waters are diverted through a leading channel called the upper supply channel into the Cholavaram tank and thence through the lower supply channel into the Red Hills lake 8 miles north-west of Madras, from which the supply to the City is drawn. Both these lakes get considerable supply also from their own catchment areas covering 140 sq. miles. The water is drawn through a tunnel and filtered initially at Red Hills. It is taken by gravity to the Kilpauk water Works where it is filtered, chlorinated and pumped into City distribution system.

The supply to the Red Hills lake has been augmented recently by a reservoir formed by damming up the Kortalayar at Poondi, 12 miles above Tamaraippakkam. The reservoir has been named Satyamurthisagar. The reservoir impounds the surplus waters of the river which were going to waste over the Tamaraippakkam weir.

There are 29·5 miles of trunk mains and submains and 365 miles of distributaries and street mains.

At Sembiam and Saidapet which were included in the City limits recently a protected water-supply system has already been working.

Wells in private dwellings are resorted to for washing purposes in times of low supply in the Red Hills Lake. The water of the wells in Madras is generally of indifferent quality and brackish.

Drainage.—The Corporation has constructed 62½ miles of storm water drains. The rainwater from road surface and the excess rainwater from the house drains flow through the road side ditches and masonry drains into the nearest water course such as the Ottery Nullah, the Cooum river, the Buckingham canal and the Adyar river.

(*d*) *Sanitation.*—The sanitation is entirely in charge of the Health staff of the Madras Corporation. There are a Health Officer and five Assistant Health Officers. There are 54 sanitary inspectors and 54 conservancy inspectors. Sub-assistant surgeons are in charge of vaccination and are assisted by trained vaccinators. There are five food inspectors employed in analysing and testing samples of dairy products, coffee powder, etc. It is the business of the Health staff to see that the public and private markets and slaughter-houses are kept clean.

There are about 406 public flushout and dry latrines. One hundred-seventy-seven new superior public conveniences have been constructed by the Corporation. Twenty-one public bath-rooms have also been constructed. Over a large part of the city, underground sewers have been constructed for draining away the sewage of houses. There are 18 sewage pumping stations and 4 more are under construction. The sewage is pumped into the sea at the north-eastern part of the City. There are about 354 miles of sewers and 29,163 house connections. Rain water is excluded from the sewage system as far as possible. The sub-soil consists of sand in the eastern part of the City and sub-soil water is encountered within a few feet of the ground level making the construction of sewers a costly proposition. Pumping is necessitated on account of the flatness of the level. The underground sewer system has been completed for most of the area and is being undertaken for the remaining areas.

The City Improvement Trust.—The Madras City Improvement Trust Act enacted for the purpose of concerting measures for the improvement and expansion of the City, by opening up congested areas, laying out streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation and recreation, etc., came into force in 1945. The Trust thus created has taken up the execution of Coxcheri Scheme, Sylvan Lodge Scheme and the Mansion Scheme for the improvement of slums in the City. The Trust has also framed schemes like the Mandavalli Street Scheme, Mowbray's Road Scheme, Mambalam South Area Improvement Scheme, the Barber's Bridge Road Area Improvement Scheme and the Kilpauk Garden Area Improvement Scheme for improving the areas to provide house-sites to the lower middle class people and to relieve congestion in the city. The Government have also given 126 grounds of houses-sites in Government Farm village near Chingleput Collector's office for providing accommodation to Government and quasi-Government servants. The Shenoynagar at Aminjikarai, the Gandhi Nagar at Adyar and the Venkatesapuram at Ayanavaram are the fruits of the activities of the Trust. An extent of 116 grounds of land in Tondiarpet division near Cochrane Basin road was given to the Corporation of Madras for housing the pavement dwellers.

(*e*) *Fairs and festivals.*—*Fairs.*—The annual Park Fair and Exhibition that is conducted by a private agency for the past forty years and more at the Stadium grounds, Peoples Park, attracts large crowds. The sports items and the display of fireworks during nights are some of the special features of the fair.

Festivals.—One of the important festivals is the Arupathimuvar festival conducted in March-April at Sri Kapaleswarar temple at Mylapore. The day is commemorated in memory of sixty-three Saivite Saints of South India. The images of the sixty-three Sivanadiyars are taken out in procession along with the main deity of the temple.

Another important festival is the annual Masimakham in February-March when the deities of most of the temples in the City are taken to the beach on the full moon day in the Tamil month of Masi.

The Vasantha Uthsavam of Shri Kandaswami temple is another important festival running for over ten days.

The Vaikunta Ekadasi festival is celebrated at Shri Parthasarathy Swamy Temple, Triplicane, in the months of December-January. Worship is offered throughout the night and the festival attracts large crowds of devotees.

The Muslims of the Shiah sect attach great importance to the annual Chest-beating ceremony in Triplicane during the Moharam month.

The annual festival at the Little Mount, Saidapet, is another important festival for the Catholic Christians.

The monthly Karthigai festival in the Palaniandavar temple at Kodambakkam attracts a very large crowd of devotees.

III. *Educational institutions.*—A statement showing the number and strength of the various kinds of educational institutions in the district as on 31st March 1951 is furnished below :—

Type of institution.	Number of institutions under				Strength.		
	Government.	Corporation.	Aided.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
College of Arts and Science for Men	2	..	4	6	9,257	339	9,596
College of Arts and Science for Women	1	..	3	4	..	1,401	1,401
Training College for Men	1	..	1	2	219	5	224
Training College for Women	1	..	1	2	..	138	138
Medical College	2	..	..	2	1,411	382	1,793
Veterinary College	1	..	..	1	452	5	457
Law College	1	..	..	1	759	12	771
Engineering College	1	..	..	1	810	4	814
Technological College	..	..	1	1	80	..	80

Type of institutions.	Number of institutions under Govern-ment.	Corpo-ration.	Aided.	Total.	Strength. Boys.	Girls.	Total.
University	..	..	1	1	231	23	254
College of Indian Medicine	1	..	..	1	609	89	698
Elementary School	6	221	187	414	65,557	50,418	1,15,975
Basic School	..	..	2	2	183	90	273
Adult School	..	..	3	3	75	30	105
Adult School for Girls	..	..	1	1	..	14	14
School for Handicapped Children	..	..	3	3	269	251	520
High School	2	2	33	37	34,071	1,016	35,087
High School for Girls	4	..	20	24	576	13,260	13,836
Middle School	..	..	4	4	1,728	..	1,728
Middle School for Girls	..	..	5	5	316	1,318	1,634
Training School Ordinary	3	..	..	3	364	..	364
Training School for Women	..	..	5	5	1	449	450
Basic Training School for Women	1	..	..	1	..	104	104
Training School Montessori for Women	..	..	1	1	..	65	65
Nursery School for Women	..	..	4	4	195	104	299
Kindergarden School for Girls	..	..	3	3	106	119	225
Montessori School for Girls	..	..	2	2	50	36	86
Special School (Music) for Girls	..	..	3	3	23	110	133
Reformatory School for Girls	2	..	..	2	..	492	492
Anglo-Indian Schools.							
High School for Boys	..	..	6	6	1,954	304	2,258
High School for Girls	..	..	5	5	438	1,594	2,032
Middle School for Boys	1	..	4	5	891	502	1,393
Middle School for Girls	..	..	3	3	340	594	934
Training School for Girls	..	..	1	1	..	43	43
Primary School for Boys	..	..	1	1	96	63	159
Oriental Institutions.							
Oriental College	..	..	1	1	27	..	27
Oriental School (advanced)	..	..	1	1	20	..	20

List of Colleges.

Type and name of the institutions.	*Managements.*
Colleges of Arts and Science:	
Men—	
1 Presidency College	Government.
2 Arts College, Mount Road	Do.
3 Pachaiyappas College, Chetput	Aided.
4 Loyola College, Nungambakkam	Do.
5 Vivekananda College, Mylapore	Do.
6 Thyagaraja College, Washermanpet	Do.
Women—	
7 Queen Mary's College, Mylapore	Government.
8 Stella Maris College, Mylapore	Aided.
9 Ethiraj College, Egmore	Do.
10 Women's Christian College, Nungambakkam.	Do.
Training Colleges:	
Men—	
11 Teachers' College, Saidapet	Government.
12 Meston Training College, Royapettah	Aided.
Women—	
13 Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane.	Government.
14 St. Christopher's Training College, Vepery.	Aided.
Medical Colleges:	
15 Madras Medical College, Park Town	Government.
16 Stanley Medical College, Royapuram	Do.
Veterinary College:	
17 Government Veterinary College, Vepery.	Do.
Law College:	
18 Madras Law College, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.
Engineering College:	
19 College of Engineering, Guindy	Do.
Technology College:	
20 University College of Technology, Guindy.	Aided.

List of Colleges—*cont.*

Type and name of the institutions.	*Managements.*
University:	
21 Madras University, Chepauk	Aided.
College of Indian Medicine:	
22 College of Indigenous Medicine, Kilpauk.	Government.

High Schools and Training Schools in Madras City (Boys):

1 Government Madarasa-I-Asam, Madras-2.
2 Government Muslim High School, Madras-1.
3 Corporation High School, Madras-15.
4 National High School (Boys), Madras-5.
5 St. Gabriel's High School, Madras-1.
6 Wesley High School, Madras-14.
7 Santhome High School, Madras-4.
8 Chintadripet High School, Madras-2.
9 Corporation High School, Madras-6.
10 Kellett High School, Madras-5.
11 St. Pauls High School, Madras-7.
12 E.L.M. Fabricus High School, Madras-7.
13 Pachaiyappas High School, Madras-1.
14 Hindu Theological High School, Madras-1.
15 T.T.V. High School, Madras-1.
16 Shree A.G. Jain High School, Madras-1.
17 Hindu High School, Madras-5.
18 Muthialpet High School, Madras-1.
19 Madras Christian College High School, Madras-10.
20 Muslim High School, Madras-5.
21 P.S. High School, Madras-4.
22 Gopalapuram Boy's High School, Madras-6.
23 Sir M.Ct. Muthiah Chettiar's High School, Madras-7.
24 R.B.C.C.C. High School, Madras-11.
25 Theagarayanagar High School, Madras-17.
26 Theagaraya Chetty High School, Madras-21.
27 Madras Progressive Union High School, Madras-1.
28 Kesari High School, Madras-4.
29 Besant Theosophical High School, Madras-20.
30 Tiruvotteswarar Free High School, Madras-7.
31 Sri Ramakrishna Mission High School (North) Madras-17.
32 The Egmore High School, Madras-8.

High Schools and Training Schools in Madras City (Boys)—cont.

33 Nawab Abdul Hakim's Hindu Muslim High School, Madras-1.
34 St. Peters' High School, Madras-13.
35 Hindu Union Committee High School, Madras-7.
36 Sri Ramakrishna Mission High School (Main), Madras-17.
37 S.K.P.D. Boys High School, Madras-1.

Training Schools:

1 Government Muslim Training School, Madras-2.
2 Government Training School, Madras-8.
3 Training Section (attached to Government Madras-I-Asam, Madras-2).

High Schools, Training Schools and Special Schools for Girls in the City of Madras.

High Schools:

1 Lady Willingdon High School, Triplicane.
2 Presidency High School, Egmore.
3 Government Hobart School for Muslims, Royapettah.
4 Government Secondary Schools for Muslims, Georgetown.
5 St. Raphaels Girls' High School, Mylapore.
6 C.S.M. Madras Day High School, Georgetown.
7 C.S.M. Northwick High School, Royapuram.
8 St. Antony Girls' High School, Mylapore.
9 Sacred Heart High School, Mylapore.
10 M.M. Girls' High School, Royapettah.
11 St. Ebbas Girls' High School, Royapettah.
12 Bentick Girls' High School, Vepery.
13 St. Anne's High School, Royapuram.
14 Vidyodaya High School, Thyagarayanagar.
15 Moongilbai Girls' High School.
16 Gopalapuram Girls' High School.
17 K.T.C. Girls' High School.
18 Chintadripet Girls' High School.
19 Lady Sivasami Girls' High School.
20 A.R.C. Girls' High School, G.T., Madras.
21 National Girls' High School, Triplicane.
22 Madras Seva Sadan, Chetput.
23 Lady Muthiah Chettiar's Girls' High School, Vepery.
24 Sri Sarada Vidyalaya, Thyagarayanagar.

Training Schools—Ordinary:

1 Training for Nursery Teacher, Vepery.
2 St. Joseph's Training School, San Thome.
3 St. Christpher's Training School, Vepery.
4 Sri Ramakrishna Training School, Thyagarayanagar
5 Brindavan Teachers Training School.

Training Schools—Basic:

1 Lady Willingdon Training College.

Nursery School:

1 Indian Auxiliary Women Corps, Government House, Mount Road.
2 Nursery School, Vepery.
3 Mcdougall Memorial School, Nungambakkam.
4 Nursery School, Gopalapuram.

Kindergarden Schools:

1 The Children's Garden School, Royapettah.
2 The Children's Garden School, Abiramapuram.
3 The Children's Garden School, Royapettah.

Montessori Schools:

1 Sri Sarada Vidyalaya, Thyagarayanagar.
2 Model School, Adyar.

Special Schools:

1 Ramani School of Music, Mylapore.
2 Tamil Isai Sangam, Georgetown.
3 Teachers' College of Music, Mylapore.

Montessori Training School:

1 Arundale Training Centre, Adyar.

High Schools, Training Schools and Special Schools for Girls in the City of Madras—cont.

Reformatory Schools:

1 Senior Certified School, Egmore.
2 Stri Sadana, Mylapore.

Name of High Schools and Training Schools for Anglo-Indian Boys in Madras City.

1 St. Patrick's High School, Adyar.
2 St. Bede's High School, San Thome.
3 St. Mary's High School, Georgetown, Madras.
4 Christ Church High School, Mount Road.
5 St. Antony's High School, Pudupet.
6 Doveton Corrie Boys' High School, Vepery.

Names of High Schools and Training Schools for Anglo-Indian Girls in Madras City.

High Schools:

1 St. Francis's Xavier's Anglo-Indian School, Broadway.
2 St. Columba's High School, Georgetown, Madras.
3 St. Aloysius' High School, Vepery.
4 Holy Angel's Convent, Mambalam.
5 Doveton Corrie Girls' High School, Vepery.

List of Oriental Institutions.

College:

1 Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.

Advanced Sanskrit School:

1 S.B.S.V. Advanced Sanskrit School, Georgetown, Madra .

IV. *Large scale industries.*—The particulars and nature of large scale industries, the number of establishments and the number of persons working in them are given below :—

Nature of large scale establishment.

	Number.	*Number of persons employed.*
MADRAS DISTRICT.		
Textiles spinning and weaving	2	15,729
Manufacture of edible oil	16	931
Confectionery	10	572
Pencil making	1	105
Printing, publishing and book binding, etc.	160	8,316
Chemicals	17	766
Engineering other than electrical and transport.	105	4,685
Electrical machinery	12	336
Transport and transport equipment ..	50	4,565
Electricity, gas and steam	3	697
Tobacco and beedi manufacture	55	793
Colours and Varnishes	1	132
Leather and leather products	18	332
Products of petroleum and coal	9	1,286
Glass industry	5	720
Bricks and tiles	2	162
Foundries	52	1,209
Light metal industries	51	1,493
Footwear and other weaving apparel ..	48	601
Paper and paper products	1	242
Jewellery manufacture	28	808
Recreation service, cinema studios	3	129

V. *Items of general importance.*—The city which is the capital of one of the largest States in India abounds in buildings of historical and architectural interest and in institutions devoted to social, religious and cultural activities. It is not possible to give an exhaustive and descriptive list of items of interest in the city in a short introduction to the District Census Hand Book. A few of the more outstanding objects of general interest cannot but be touched upon :—

(1) *The Harbour.*—The Madras Harbour which is a monumental construction is an artificial harbour formed by two arms projecting from the sandy coast.

The harbour has a waterspread of approximately 200 acres. The harbour handles most of the foreign trade of the State. Vessels from all parts of the world regularly call at the Port. There are 7 general cargo berths and 2 collier berths at the port. Moorings are provided for 8 vessels and more can be accommodated when necessary. There are 10 warehouses which are leased to the importers and exporters for storage of goods pending shipment or final clearance as the case may be. The quays and warehouses are served by a mixed guage (broad and metre) railway and 8 of the quay berths are accessible to road vehicles. Railway goods for all stations in India (both metre and broad guage) are received at the port. The quays are all flood lit and all roads and tracks are adequately lighted.

(2) *The Catholic Centre.*—This is another huge pile of buildings in the Armenian Street, Georgetown. The Institution was founded by the Archbishop of Madras to serve as a centre for spiritual, social, cultural and recreational activities. Membership is open to all classes.

(3) *The Madras High Court.*—It consists of a grand pile of buildings with the Madras lighthouse erected on the Central Cupola. The High Court buildings were completed in 1892 and are considered to be a specimen of Hindu Saracenic style of architecture.

(4) *The Light House.*—The lighthouse is on top of one of the towers of Madras High Court and is 160 feet above sea level. A visitor who cares to climb up the winding stair case can get an interesting panorama of the city and the neighbourhood from the top of the tower.

(5) *Fort St. George.*—The building of the Fort St. George was planned and begun by Francis Day, one of the earliest English settlers in the year 1640 and was finished in 1653. Improvements to the Fort's defences were completed by the end of the 18th Century. The Fort houses, the Secretariat Buildings and a substantial portion of the Accountant-General's Office besides the Garrison quarters. St. Mary's Church, one of the oldest churches in India, was built in the year 1680 within the walls of the Fort. The Flag Staff in the Fort is said to be the highest in India and stands on the massive redan of the sea gates.

(6) *The Fort Museum.*—The Fort Museum inside Fort St. George, was organized by the Department of Archæology (Government of India) in 1948 as a historical-*cum*-site museum, with the European period in the history of South India as its principal scope. It is the first museum to be opened after Indian Independence. This Museum is most appropriately housed in an ancient building constructed about 1790, as the 'Exchange' where the Company officers and local merchants could exchange their commodities.

The 'Armoury Section of' the Museum is located in the ground floor. It contains, among other weapons of war, pikes, grape-shots, chain-shots, mortars, etc. reminiscent of the Company period. In the 'Long Hall' (first floor) are exhibited a collection of silver communion vessels of St. Mary's Church (oldest Anglican Church east of Suez) and other Churches in South India, including the 'Yale Plate' presented to St. Mary's Church, by Elihu Yale, Governor of Madras. (1687—1692) after whom the now world-famous Yale University of America, is named. A model of Fort St. George (between 1820 and 1865), some original letters of Robert Clive, Arthur Wellesley, Lord Cornwallis and others; 'steel etchings' of Thomas Daniell, East India Company and contemporary coins, medals, chinaware, Regimental colours, and paintings are among the other notable exhibits in the Fort Museum.

(7) *The Zoological Gardens* maintained by the Corporation of Madras contain a large collection of wild animals, birds and fishes and a lake in which boating recreation is provided.

(8) *Asoka Vihar.*—This is a health and recreation centre situated behind the Moore Market. Modelled on the Peckham Health Centre, London, the Centre is the first of its kind in India and was opened in May 1948. It is maintained by the Corporation of Madras. The Centre has as its aim the raising of the health, social and educational standards of the families residing in the slums. There is a creche run for the benefit of children under 6 years of working mothers (among members) and canteen for supplying snacks and tea at cost price to members.

(9) The Ripon buildings house the offices of the various departments of the City Corporation. The buildings surmounted by a huge clock tower are all in white plaster and stand out as a relief to the red colour of adjacent V. P. Hall, Moore Market and Madras Central Station buildings.

(10) *St. Andrew's Kirk, Egmore* which is situated to the north of the Egmore Railway Station strikes the eye with its perfect proportions and graceful spire. The Kirk is a solid masonry structure with no timber except that used for doors and windows. The interior is a fine circular hall surmounted by a dome. The entrance to the church which is on the west is supported by colonnade with fine pillars.

(11) *The Government Museum* at Egmore established in 1854 contains prehistoric antiquities, arms, weapons, statues, etc. The most important part of the museum is the Department of Archaeology. The museum is open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day except on Fridays. Attached to the museum is the Connemera Public Library and the museum theatre. The library contains a large number of published records of the Government and books on various subjects.

The National Art Gallery opened by Prime Minister Nehru is housed in a building next to the museum buildings. It contains a large collections of old paintings, products of indigenous arts and crafts such as muslins, embroideries, jewellery, woodwork, carpets, rugs, copper, brass and ivory engravings, etc.

(12) *Sri Palaniandavar temple* at Vadapalani a small shrine dedicated to God Subramania, is situated in Kodambakkam. The temple, which was in a dilapidated condition, was renovated some time ago and attracts large crowds of worshippers on Krithiga days.

(13) *The St. George's Cathedral*, built at the beginning of the 19th Centuary, is situated at the junction of the Mount Road and the Cathedral Road. The Church is an impressive building with a spire 140 feet in height. The nave and the aisles are supported by fine conic columns of brick and chunam.

(14) *The Horticultural gardens* at Teynampet contain fine flower beds, tanks with lotuses of different colours, glass houses, lawns and groves containing a variety of fruit-bearing and other trees.

(15) *Rajaji Hall (formerly known as the Banqueting Hall)* is situated in the Government House Estate, Mount Road. The Hall was opened in 1802 in commemoration of the British Victory at Seringapatam. After the attainment of Independence, the hall was renamed after the great Madras Statesman, Sri C. Rajagopalachari (affectionately called Rajaji), the last Governor-General of India.

(16) *The Big Mosque* in Triplicane is the biggest mosque in the city with an open space to which all muslims come to pray on all important religious occasions.

(17) *Kalas Mahal* on the South Beach Road was the palace of the Carnatic Nawab. It contains the offices of the Board of Revenue, the Public Works Department and some other offices. The portion occupied by the Board of Revenue contains the Durbar Hall of the Nawabs and is considered the finest building in Madras.

(18) *The Marina* at Madras with a long sandy beach free from rock or promontories, is said to be one of the most beautiful promenades in the world. The drive along the Beach Road with the sandy beach on one side and a number of imposing buildings such as the Queen Mary's College, the Lady Willingdon Training College, the Examination Hall, the Presidency College, the Chepauk Palace, Senate House, University buildings and Victory Memorial on the other is exhilarating.

(19) *Sri Parthasarathiswamy temple.*—Triplicane owes its popularity to its ancient Sri Parthasarathiswamy temple. The temple has a tank in front of it with a stone mantapam in its centre. The temple contains some fine carvings and images. The most notable among them is the representation of Lord Sri Krishna with his consort Rukmini.

(20) *The Santhome Cathedral* on the Santhome High Road was built in 1893. But a nucleous of a church is said to have existed on the sport from very remote times. The Portuguese, while rebuilding the old chapel, stumbled upon the grave of Apostle Thomas. A small church was built in the place of the old chapel and it became a Cathedral on the creation of a separate Bishopric for Mylapore by the Pope in 1606.

(21) *Sri Kapaleswarar temple* at Mylapore is an important Hindu temple. There are fine bronze statues of the 63 traditional Saiva Nainars in whose honour a grand festival is conducted annually. Mylapore is said to be the birth place of the Tamil Literary saint Tiruvalluvar, the author of the famous 'Kural.' A few yards to the north of the Kapaleswarar temple is a shrine dedicated to Tiruvalluvar. The Kapaleswarar temple contains an image of Tiruvalluvar and one of Avvaiyar, the great Tamil Poetess noted for her pithy sayings of wisdom. To the rear of the temple, there is a big rectangular tank with a stone mantapam in the centre. The steps on all the four sides of the tank are built of cut stones.

(22) *Raj Bhavan, Guindy.*—The Raj Bhavan at Guindy is the official residence of the Governor of Madras. It is situated a little way off the pleasantly shaded main road leading to Saint Thomas Mount. The building is an imposing and dignified one, surrounded by carefully tended lawns and well-planned gardens and parklands where deer roam about free from fear of hunters.

The property which was known as the 'Guindy Lodge' originally belonged to one Mr. Gilbert Ricketts of Madras and contained three single-storeyed bungalows. This property was purchased by Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, about the year 1821 for use as a country residence for the Governor. Between 1830 and 1840, various alterations and improvements were carried out and an upper story added. The numerous outbuildings came into existence subsequently and by 1863 it had acquired something of its present pleasing shape. The building of the wings which buttress three corners of the main block was done in 1937 and the final alterations, including the addition of a porch, were carried out in 1946, when the 'Guindy Lodge' became the official family residence of the Governor. With the advent of freedom, the residence has been renamed Raj Bhavan. The whole estate is now within the extended limits of the

City. The original residence of the Governor on the Mount Road, and other adjuncts forming the Government House estate were handed over to the Government of Madras in 1947 and they are now used for housing certain offices, the legislators and some of the ministers and parliamentary secretaries.

(23) *The Little Mount Church.*—The Little Mount situated at the southern end of the Marmalong bridge at Saidapet contains a cave to which St. Thomas is said to have fled when he was pursued by his persecutors. There is a church at this place built in 1551 A.D. A spring on the hillock is said to have healing properties. The church is dedicated to our Lady of Health (Arokyamatha).

(24) *The Race Course* at Guindy maintained by the Madras Race Club lies within the limits of the City. Meetings are held during the racing season (November—April). The most important event is the Governor's Cup Race run on the New Year's Day every year when the Governor arrives in State drive and distributes prizes to the owner of the winning horse. The Race Course situated near the Guindy Railway Station is reputed to be one of the loveliest racing turfs in India. Racing has become a favourite sport of many thousands in and around the City.

(25) *The Theosophical Society Estate* situated on the southern side of the Adyar River is the International Headquarters of the Theosophical Society and covers an extent of 266 acres. There are more than 60 buildings in the premises and the gardens contain many rare imported trees and plants, pleasant walks and fine views making the area a beautiful spot in South India. A banyan tree measuring 200 feet by 160 feet is said to be one of the three largest in the world. The shrines of the various religions built on the grounds of the estate and the famous Adyar Library attract thousands of visitors all the year round.

ANNEXURE I.

[Vide item II (*a*) (ii) of the Introduction].

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statement showing the particulars of births and deaths and deaths due to various causes for the decennium 1941–1950.

Year.	Births.			Deaths.			Deaths due to Cholera.			Deaths due to Smallpox.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1941	16,852	15,918	32,770	14,169	13,541	27,710	..	..	..	3	2	5
1942	10,805	9,839	20,644	9,456	8,563	18,019	39	58	97	7	11	18
1943	15,188	14,310	29,498	16,020	14,346	30,366	272	265	537	10	6	16
1944	13,372	12,684	26,056	15,573	14,132	29,705	23	30	53	84	60	144
1945	15,622	14,927	30,549	14,502	12,775	27,277	13	17	30	133	100	233
1946	21,535	20,339	41,874	14,497	12,884	27,381	..	1	1	83	101	184
1947	20,642	20,111	40,753	15,700	14,279	29,979	..	2	2	11	9	20
1948	25,602	24,620	50,222	16,152	14,850	31,002	92	118	210	6	6	12
1949	26,856	25,506	52,362	16,984	15,655	32,639	22	26	48	85	96	181
1950	27,159	25,460	52,619	20,115	18,611	38,726	95	119	214	428	517	945

Deaths due to—*cont.*

Year.	Plague.			Fevers.			Dysentery and diarrhoea.			Respiratory diseases.			Child births.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Females.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1941	..	..	..	1,231	1,307	2,538	1,837	2,001	3,838	3,613	3,482	7,095	285
1942	..	..	..	943	840	1,783	1,101	1,150	2,251	2,318	2,076	4,394	154
1943	1	..	1	1,318	1,214	2,532	1,821	1,700	3,521	4,367	3,888	8,255	275
1944	..	..	..	1,406	1,450	2,856	1,769	1,729	3,498	3,907	3,549	7,456	178
1945	..	..	..	1,649	1,486	3,135	1,564	1,439	3,003	3,351	3,068	6,419	155
1946	..	..	..	1,532	1,366	2,898	1,531	1,479	3,010	3,351	2,932	6,283	149
1947	1	..	1	1,564	1,516	3,080	1,972	1,875	3,847	3,780	3,525	7,305	159
1948	..	..	..	1,399	1,441	2,840	1,551	1,561	3,112	4,108	3,750	7,858	142
1949	..	..	..	1,209	1,212	2,421	1,621	1,599	3,220	4,527	4,245	8,772	130
1950	..	..	..	1,496	1,480	2,976	2,177	2,158	4,335	5,045	4,686	9,731	113

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

PART I.

Section (i).

A.—GENERAL POPULATION TABLES.

A-I—Area, Houses and Population.

This table shows the area, the number of occupied houses and the total population of the district with distribution by sex.

2. The district area shown in column (2) of this table is that furnished by the Central Survey Office, Madras, and intimated to the Surveyor-General of India.

3. "*House*".—Every dwelling with a separate main entrance has been treated as a house for census purposes.

—	Area in square miles.	Village.	Town.	Occupied houses. Total.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras City	49	..	1	109,993	..	109,993

—	Population. Persons Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Males. Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Females. Total.	Rural.	Urban.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Madras City	1,416,056	..	1,416,056	737,013	..	737,013	679,043		679,043

A-II—Variation in population during fifty years.

This table compares the population of the district as ascertained at the Census of 1951 with the corresponding figures of the five previous censuses. The figures recorded at the previous Censuses have been adjusted for subsequent territorial changes in order to afford a correct basis of comparison. The adjusted figures show the population of the district as constituted at present.

2. The main territorial change that occurred during the decade is the absorption of the following villages from Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district into this district :—

(1) Sembiam.
(2) Siruvallur.
(3) Peruvallur.
(4) Chinna Sembarambakkam.
(5) Ayanavaram.
(6) Puliyur.
(7) Saligramam.
(8) Mambalam.
(9) Kodambakkam.
(10) Saidapet.
(11) Government Farm.
(12) Adyar.
(13) Mullam.
(14) Aminjikarai.
(15) Periakudal.
(16) Naduvakarai.
(17) Chinnakudal.
(18) Arumbakkam.
(19) Agaram (Vada).
(20) Velacheri (Part).
(21) Urur.
(22) Kottur.
(23) Pallipattu,
(24) Kalikundram.
(25) Guindy Park.
(26) Ikkattuthangal.
(27) Alandur.
(28) Tirumangalam (Part).

—		Persons.	Variation.	Net variation. 1901–1951.	Males.	Variation.	Females.	Variation.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madras ..	1901	552,899	..	..	*278,867*	..	*274,032*	..
	1911	575,377	22,478	..	*295,478*	16,611	*279,899*	5,867
	1921	591,536	16,159	..	*309,466*	13,988	*282,070*	2,171
	1931	733,552	142,016	..	*386,316*	76,850	*347,236*	65,166
	1941	881,485	147,933	..	*461,526*	75,210	*419,959*	72,723
	1951	1,416,056	534,571	863,157	*737,013*	275,487	*679,043*	259,084

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

A-III—Towns and Villages classified by Population.

	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
The Madras City itself is the district. It falls under the group "100,000 and above"	737,013	679,043

A-IV—Cities and Towns classified by Population with variations since 1901.

This table shows the population and distribution of sex of the City of Madras at each of the last six enumerations.

Town.	District.		Persons.	Variation.	Net variation, 1901–1951.	Males.	Variation.	Females.	Variation.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras City	Madras ..	1901	509,343	..	..	*256,730*	..	*252,616*	..
		1911	518,660	9,314	..	*266,465*	9,735	*252,195*	— 421
		1921	526,911	8,251	..	*276,107*	9,642	*250,804*	— 1,391
		1931	647,230	120,319	...	*341,223*	65,116	*306,007*	55,203
		1941	777,481	130,251	..	*407,502*	66,279	*369,979*	63,972
		1951	1,416,056	638,575	906,710	*737,013*	329,511	*679,043*	309,064

This table shows the analysis of the population of the Madras City by livelihood classes, instead of by communities as in the previous censuses.

2. Under the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, the people have been divided into two broad livelihood categories, viz., the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes. There are four agricultural classes and four non-agricultural classes as shown below:—

(i) *Agricultural classes :*

I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.

II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.

(i) *Agricultural classes*—cont.

III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.

IV. Non-cultivating owners of land ; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.

(ii) *Non-agricultural classes :*

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

V. Production (other than cultivation).

VI. Commerce.

VII. Transport.

VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

3. In this table the figures for the agricultural livelihood classes I to III are not given separately but have been clubbed together.

A-V—Population by Livelihood Classes.

State and district.	Name of Town.	Population.			Livelihood classes. Non-agricultural classes. Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from			
					V. Production other than cultivation.		VI. Commerce.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras ..	Madras City (Urban) ..	1,416,056	737,013	679,043	184,645	166,356	167,537	144,306

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

A-V—Population by Livelihood Classes

State and district.	Name of Town.	Livelihood classes—*cont.* Non-agricultural classes—*cont.* Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—*cont.* VII. Transport. Males.	Females.	VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources. Males.	Females.	Agricultural classes. IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants. Males.	Females.	I—III. Cultivators; cultivating labourers and their dependants. Males.	Females.
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Madras ..	Madras City (Urban) ..	68,860	62,845	302,093	292,660	8,106	8,066	5,772	4,810

E. Summary Figures.

Previous census figures of population have been adjusted with reference to inter-district transfers.

District.	Area in square miles.	Population. 1951. Persons.	Males.	Females.	1941. Persons.	Percentage variation. 1941—1951.	1931—1941.	Density. 1951.	1941.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras	49	1,416,056	737,013	679,043	881,485	60·6	20·1	28,899	17,989

District.	Livelihood classes. Agricultural classes. I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants. Males.	Females.	II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants. Males.	Females.	III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants. Males.	Females.	IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants. Males.	Females.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Madras	3,439	2,285	976	1,115	1,357	1,410	8,106	8,066

District.	Livelihood classes—*cont.* Non-agricultural classes. V. Production other than cultivation. Males.	Females.	VI. Commerce. Males.	Females.	VII. Transport. Males.	Females.	VIII. Other Services and Miscellaneous sources. Males.	Females.
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Madras	184,645	166,356	167,537	144,306	68,860	62,845	302,093	292,66

B.—ECONOMIC TABLES.

B-I—Livelihood Classes and Sub-classes.

This table shows the distribution of population, sex-wise, among the eight livelihood classes and the three sub-classes, viz., self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants under each livelihood class into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified under the I.C.E.C. Scheme—vide fly-leaf to Table A-V.

2. The district of Madras has been treated as a single tract (No. 14 City) for the purpose of Census Tabulation.

3. The livelihood classification is based on the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting persons, the principal means of livelihood for earning and non earning dependants being the same as that of the self-supporting persons on whom they are dependant.

4. "The principal means of livelihood" is the means of livelihood which provides the largest or the major part of the income in the case of self-supporting persons who have more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons, it is the only means of livelihood.

5. A person has been regarded as "Self-supporting" if the income secured by the person is sufficient at least for his (or her) own maintenance at the level of living and adopted by him (or her) at the time of the Census. The income secured may be in cash or kind. Anyone who is not a "Self supporting" person in this sense has been regarded as a dependant. An 'earning' dependant is a person who secures an income which is not sufficient to support him (or her). A person who does not secure any income either in cash or kind, is a 'non-earning dependant'.

6. The non-earning dependants include persons performing housework or other domestic or personal services for other members of the same family household, but do not include "unpaid family workers" or persons who take part along with the members of the family household in carrying on cultivation or a home industry as a family enterprise. These latter persons have been classed as either self-supporting or earning dependants according to the share of income attributable to them.

7. The self-supporting persons shown in Livelihood Class VIII include also persons who derive their income otherwise than through productive activity, i.e., persons coming under the following groups, details for which are given in the fly-leaf to Economic Table B-III :—

(1) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property ;

(2) persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds ;

(3) inmates of jails, asylums, alms houses and recipients of doles ;

(4) beggers and vagrants and

(5) all other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activity.

Tract.	Total Population.			Agricultural classes. All classes. Total.			Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	1,416,056	737,013	679,043	26,754	13,878	12,876	4,379	1,667	8,800	10,994	699	215

Tract.	Agricultural classes—*cont.* I. Cultivation of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants. Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.		II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants. Self-supporting dependants.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	978	181	2,316	2,060	145	44	369	45	551	1,021	56	49

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

B-I—Livelihood Classes and Sub-classes.

Agricultural classes—*cont.*

Tract.	III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.						IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.					
	Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.		Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	568	121	725	1,253	64	36	2,464	1,320	5,208	6,660	434	86

Non-agricultural classes.

Tract.	All classes.								
	Total.			Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	1,389,302	723,135	666,167	347,955	34,689	327,323	618,821	47,857	12,657

Non-agricultural classes—*cont.*

Tract.	V. Production (other than agriculture).						VI. Commerce.					
	Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.		Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	88,889	3,217	82,511	160,818	13,245	2,321	80,374	6,077	76,022	136,046	11,141	2,183

Non-agricultural classes—*cont.*

Tract.	VII. Transport.						VIII. Other Services and Miscellaneous sources.					
	Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.		Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	33,482	625	30,549	61,018	4,829	1,202	145,210	24,770	138,241	260,939	18,642	6,951

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

B-II—Secondary means of livelihood.

This table gives for the district the number of persons in each of the eight livelihood classes mentioned in Economic Table B-I, who possess a secondary means of livelihood; and cross classifies them (according to the nature of such means of livelihood) under the same eight livelihood classes.

2. The secondary means of livelihood shown for self-supporting persons is the means of livelihood next in importance to their principal means of livelihood. In respect of earning dependants, it is the means of livelihood which provides the earning, or the largest part of their income if they have more than one source of income.

3. Non-earning dependants and self-supporting persons who have no secondary means of livelihood are excluded from this table.

Livelihood classes.	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from					
	I. Cultivation of owned land.					
	Total.		Self-supporting persons.		Earning dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
District Total.						
All Agricultural Classes	**75**	**11**	**54**	**5**	**21**	**6**
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ..	14	5	..	..	14	5
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned ..	4	1	..	..	4	1
III. Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	57	5	54	5	3	..
All non-agricultural classes	**603**	**25**	**544**	**8**	**59**	**17**
(Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)						
V. Production (other than cultivation)	52	6	41	1	11	5
VI. Commerce	137	4	124	2	13	2
VII. Transport	17	..	12	..	5	..
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources ..	397	15	367	5	30	10

Livelihood classes.	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from.					
	II. Cultivation of unowned land.					
	Total.		Self-supporting persons.		Earning dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
District Total.						
All Agricultural Classes	**23**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**20**	**3**
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ..	2	..	2	..	..	..
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned ..	17	2	..	..	17	2
III. Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	4	2	1	1	3	1
All Non-agricultural Classes	**188**	**30**	**161**	**28**	**27**	**2**
(Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)						
V. Production (other than cultivation)	10	..	5	..	5	..
VI. Commerce	27	2	14	1	13	1
VII. Transport	2	..	2	..	..	..
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources ..	149	28	140	27	9	1

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

B-II—Secondary means of livelihood.

Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from

Livelihood classes.	III. Employment as cultivating labourer.					
	Total.		Self-supporting persons.		Earning dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
District Total.						
All Agricultural Classes	29	21	..	1	29	20
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned ..	1	4	..	..	1	4
III. Cultivating labourers	25	16	..	..	25	16
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	3	1	.	1	3	..
All Non-agricultural Classes	86	15	53	3	33	12
(Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)						
V. Production (other than cultivation)	18	1	15	.	3	1
VI. Commerce	19	6	11	2	8	4
VII. Transport	5	..	1	..	4	..
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources ..	44	8	26	1	18	7

Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from

Livelihood classes.	IV. Rent on agricultural land.					
	Total.		Self-supporting persons.		Earning dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
District Total.						
All Agricultural Classes	15	18	7	2	8	16
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ..	6	8	4	2	2	6
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned ..	1	..	1	..	..	...
III. Cultivating labourers	2	..	2	..	..	..
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	6	10	..	..	6	10
All Non-Agricultural Classes	6,171	565	5,757	157	414	408
(Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from.)						
V. Production (other than cultivation)	650	50	584	10	66	40
VI. Commerce	2,159	156	2,022	30	137	126
VII. Transport	296	18	289	3	7	15
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources ..	3,066	341	2,862	114	204	227

Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from

Livelihood classes.	V. Production (other than cultivation).					
	Total.		Self-supporting persons.		Earning dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
District Total.						
All Agricultural Classes	179	12	43	9	136	3
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ..	38	3	8	1	30	2
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned ..	14	4	3	4	11	..
III. Cultivating labourers	10	1	1	..	9	1
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	117	4	31	4	86	..
All Non-agricultural Classes	14,852	1,068	732	30	14,120	1,038
(Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)						
V. Production (other than cultivation)	8,530	686	317	8	8,213	678
VI. Commerce	2,120	109	123	6	1,997	103
VII. Transport	1,007	51	37	..	970	51
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources ..	3,195	222	255	16	2,940	206

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

B-II—Secondary means of livelihood.

Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from — VI. Commerce.

Livelihood classes.	Total. Males. (32)	Total. Females. (33)	Self-supporting persons. Males. (34)	Self-supporting persons. Females. (35)	Earning dependants. Males. (36)	Earning dependants. Females (37)
District Total.						
All Agricultural Classes	**253**	**54**	**100**	**13**	**153**	**41**
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	55	7	30	1	25	6
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	4	27	2	6	2	21
III. Cultivating labourers	8	5	1	..	7	5
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	186	15	67	6	119	9
All Non-Agricultural Classes	**10,438**	**1,782**	**980**	**56**	**9,458**	**1,726**
(Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)						
V. Production (other than cultivation)	1,740	449	120	5	1,620	444
VI. Commerce	5,613	656	472	13	5,141	643
VII. Transport	610	190	35	2	575	188
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources	2,475	487	353	36	2,122	451

Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from — VII. Transport.

Livelihood classes.	Total. Males. (38)	Total. Females. (39)	Self-supporting persons. Males. (40)	Self-supporting persons. Females. (41)	Earning dependants. Males. (42)	Earning dependants. Females (43)
District Total.						
All Agricultural Classes	**42**	**1**	**12**	**1**	**30**	..
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	10	..	6	..	4	..
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	3	..	..	..	3	..
III. Cultivating labourers	1	..	..	..	1	..
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	28	1	6	1	22	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes	**3,238**	**187**	**95**	**5**	**3,143**	**182**
(Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from.)						
V. Production (other than cultivation)	471	21	14	..	457	21
VI. Commerce	457	18	21	2	436	16
VII. Transport	1,411	109	..	..	1,411	109
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources	899	39	60	3	839	36

Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from — VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

Livelihood classes.	Total. Males. (44)	Total. Females. (45)	Self-supporting persons. Males. (46)	Self-supporting persons. Females. (47)	Earning dependants. Males. (48)	Earning dependants. Females. (49)
District Total.						
All Agricultural Classes	**548**	**187**	**246**	**61**	**302**	**126**
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	137	36	67	11	70	25
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	25	31	7	10	18	21
III. Cultivating labourers	22	20	..	6	22	14
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	364	100	172	34	192	66
All Non-agricultural Classes	**26,469**	**9,685**	**5,866**	**413**	**20,603**	**9,272**
(Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)						
V. Production (other than cultivation)	3,876	1,169	1,006	37	2,870	1,132
VI. Commerce	5,102	1,376	1,706	88	3,396	1,288
VII. Transport	2,226	853	369	14	1,857	839
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources	15,265	6,287	2,785	274	12,480	6,013

B-III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Subdivisions.

In this table, the self-supporting persons in the four non-agricultural classes given in Economic table B-I are distributed in the various divisions and subdivisions of Industries and Services under the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, according to their Secondary Economic Status, namely, Employer, Employee and Independant worker.

2. (An) Employer (is) a person who employs other persons in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood and pays them a salary or wage in cash or kind.

3. (An) Employee (is) a person who ordinarily works for some other person for a salary or a wage, whether in cash or in kind in order to earn his livelihood.

4. (An) Independant worker (is) a person who works on his own without being employed by anyone for a salary or wage and who does not also employ anyone else in order to earn his livelihood.

5. Under the New Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, all Employers and Independant workers have been classified with reference to the commodity produced or services performed by them individually. As regards employees, all persons engaged in Production, Commerce, or Transport (and not being Domestic servants) have been classified with reference to their own activity and without reference to that of their Employer. Domestic servants have been classified in one subdivision without reference to the nature of their work. All other employees (including all managerial and supervisory employees, clerical services, messengers, watchmen and unskilled labour of every description) have been classified with reference to the commodity produced or services rendered by their Employers.

6. The non-agricultural classes classified in Economic Table B-I. correspond to the divisions and subdivisions into which they are distributed in this table as follows:—

Livelihood class.	Division and Subdivisions of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme.
Class V—Production other than cultivation.	*Division 0.*—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified. Division 1.—Mining and Quarrying. Division 2.—Processing and Manufacture of Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and products thereof. Division 3.—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof. Division 4.—Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified.
Class VI.—Commerce ..	Division 6.—Commerce.
Class VII.—Transport ..	Subdivisions 7·0 to 7·4 of Division 7.—Transport, Storage and Communications.
Class VIII.—Other Services and Miscellaneous sources.	Division 5.—Construction and Utilities. Division 7.—Transport, Storage and Communications *with the exception* of subdivisions 7·0 to 7·4. Division 8.—Health, Education and Public Administration. Division 9.—Services not elsewhere specified.

Class VIII also includes persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from miscellaneous sources (otherwise than through economic activity), *e.g.*, income from investments, pensions and family remittances, proceeds of begging and other un-productive activities. These are not, however, included in this table as it is limited to Industries and Services. Hence there will be a difference to this extent between the total self-supporting persons of the non-agricultural class in Economic Table B-I and the total of this table. The reconciliation will be effected by adding the figures given in the next paragraph.

7. Details of persons who derive their principal means of livelihood otherwise than through productive activity and who are included under livelihood Class VIII mentioned in the Fly-leaf to Economic Table B-I are given below :—

Tract.	Total.			Details for persons who derive their income from non-productive activities. Income from non-agricultural property.		Income from pensions and remittances.		Inmates of jails and asylums.		Beggars and vagrants.		Income from other non-productive activities.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	8,228	6,363	1,865	908	630	2,479	802	1,507	—	1,152	433	317	..

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

B-III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Subdivisions.

Industry group Code number and name. (1)	Total. Persons. (2)	Total. Males. (3)	Total. Females. (4)	Employers. Males. (5)	Employers. Females. (6)	Employees. Males. (7)	Employees. Females. (8)	Independent workers. Males. (9)	Independent workers. Females. (10)
14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN).									
All Industries and Services	**374,416**	**341,592**	**32,824**	**24,455**	**693**	**219,484**	**21,218**	**97,653**	**10,913**
Division 0—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified	..	7,381	403	203	18	1,998	98	5,180	287
Subdivision 0·1—Stock Raising	..	2,309	202	92	14	849	67	1,368	121
Subdivision 0·2—Rearing of small animals and insects	..	9	3	..	..	1	3	8	..
Subdivision 0·3—Plantation Industries	..	82	14	1	..	64	5	17	9
Subdivision 0·4—Forestry and collection of forest products not elsewhere specified	..	741	50	43	4	390	9	308	37
Subdivision 0·5—Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation)	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Subdivision 0·6—Fishing	..	4,237	134	67	..	694	14	3,476	120
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying	..	55	..	17	..	37	..	1	..
Subdivision 1·0—Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subdivision 1·1—Coal mining	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Subdivision 1·2—Iron ore mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subdivision 1·3—Metal mining except iron ore mining	..	24	..	1	..	23	..	..	..
Subdivision 1·4—Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subdivision 1·5—Stone quarrying, and extraction of clay and sand	..	30	..	16	..	13	..	1	..
Subdivision 1·6—Mica mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subdivision 1·7—Salt, saltpetre and saline substances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof	..	37,593	2,048	1,859	26	22,216	1,130	13,518	892
Subdivision 2·0—Food Industries otherwise unclassified	..	1,017	96	65	1	554	76	398	19
Subdivision 2·1—Grains and pulses	..	1,663	68	234	8	1,141	28	288	32
Subdivision 2·2—Vegetable oil and dairy products.	..	1,303	22	232	4	827	15	244	3
Subdivision 2·3— Sugar Industries	..	16	..	2	..	11	..	3	..
Subdivision 2·4—Beverages	..	514	6	43	..	396	6	75	..
Subdivision 2·5—Tobacco products	..	8,523	702	427	..	4,976	309	3,120	393
Subdivision 2·6—Cotton textiles	..	14,818	274	347	5	10,535	216	3,936	53
Subdivision 2·7—Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up textile goods	..	7,117	351	398	7	2,718	86	4,001	258

Subdivision 2·8—Textile Industries otherwise unclassified	..	778	484	28	1	398	377	347	106
Subdivision 2·9—Leather, leather products and footwear	..	1,849	45	83	..	660	17	1,106	28
Division 3—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof	..	**20,519**	**240**	**1,058**	**4**	**15,841**	**196**	**3,625**	**40**
Subdivision 3·0—Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified	..	3,460	44	199	2	2,152	26	1,109	16
Subdivision 3·1—Iron and steel (Basic manufacture)	..	800	3	49	..	556	2	195	1
Subdivision 3·2—Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic manufacture)	..	36	..	3	..	31	..	2	..
Subdivision 3·3—Transport Equipment	..	11,641	103	593	1	9,448	33	1,600	19
Subdivision 3·4—Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	..	174	..	1	..	150	..	28	..
Subdivision 3·5—Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops..	..	3,353	5	121	..	2,766	5	466	..
Subdivision 3·6—Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilizer and Power Alcohol	..	127	..	9	..	92	..	26	..
Subdivision 3·7—Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations	..	16	..	2	..	8	..	6	..
Subdivision 3·8—Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified	..	912	85	76	1	638	80	198	4
Division 4—Processing and Manufacture, not elsewhere specified	..	**23,341**	**526**	**1,695**	**9**	**18,564**	**846**	**8,082**	**171**
Subdivision 4·0—Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified	..	5,567	48	483	7	2,186	24	2,898	17
Subdivision 4·1—Products of petroleum and coal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subdivision 4·2—Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	..	607	117	33	..	455	115	119	2
Subdivision 4·3—Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Subdivision 4·4—Non-metallic mineral products.	..	1,041	165	27	..	701	71	313	94
Subdivision 4·5—Rubber products	..	33	1	5	..	21	1	7	..
Subdivision 4·6—Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	..	6,422	78	165	1	2,748	38	3,509	39
Subdivision 4·7—Furniture and fixtures	..	189	5	23	..	109	..	57	5
Subdivision 4·8—Paper and paper products ..	..	95	26	..	..	65	26	30	..
Subdivision 4·9—Printing and Allied Industries ..	..	9,375	86	959	1	7,267	71	1,149	14
Division 5—Construction and Utilities	..	**21,294**	**1,251**	**1,914**	..	**12,782**	**1,068**	**6,648**	**183**
Subdivision 5·0—Construction and maintenance of works—Otherwise unclassified				..	..	..	..	..	..
Subdivision 5·1—Construction and maintenance —Buildings	..	11,767	250	1,442	..	4,297	157	6,028	98
Subdivision 5·2—Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works ..	..	513		320	..	182	..	10	..
Subdivision 5·3—Construction and Maintenance —Telegraph and Telephone Lines	..	1,868	2	..	..	1,868	2	..	..

B-III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Subdivisions.

Industry group Code number and name.	Total.			Employers.		Employees.		Independent workers.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN)—*cont.*									
Subdivision 5·4—Construction and Maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works	..	401	..	..	..	281	..	120	..
Subdivision 5·5—Works and Services—Electric power and Gas supply	..	2,340	5	50	..	1,949	3	341	2
Subdivision 5·6—Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water-supply	..	973	..	102	..	834	..	37	..
Subdivision 5·7—Sanitary Works and Services (including scavengers)	..	3,432	994	..	..	3,320	906	112	88
Division 6—Commerce	..	80,374	6,077	12,673	529	38,121	1,165	29,580	4,383
Subdivision 6·0—Retail trade otherwise unclassified	..	28,504	2,070	5,255	233	12,532	585	10,717	1,252
Subdivision 6·1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	..	14,731	3,017	2,848	175	3,844	222	8,039	2,620
Subdivision 6·2—Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	..	3,105	175	829	23	1,405	80	871	72
Subdivision 6·3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods	..	8,866	257	1,883	30	4,304	84	2,679	143
Subdivision 6·4—Wholesale trade in foodstuffs	..	3,025	167	288	4	1,415	25	1,322	138
Subdivision 6·5—Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	..	14,014	148	1,065	43	9,432	44	3,517	61
Subdivision 6·6—Real Estate agents	..	52	13	3	..	23	..	26	13
Subdivision 6·7—Insurance	..	909	19	10	1	865	10	34	8
Subdivision 6·8—Money-lending, banking and other financial business	..	7,168	211	492	20	4,301	115	2,375	76
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications	..	40,399	1,187	2,172	51	30,982	978	7,245	158
Subdivision 7·0—Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services	..	1,399	..	..	..	847	..	552	..
Subdivision 7·1—Transport by road	..	16,065	111	933	26	9,765	63	5,367	22
Subdivision 7·2—Transport by water	..	7,156	365	1,233	25	4,670	204	1,253	136
Subdivision 7·3—Transport by *Air*	..	334	17	6	..	328	17	..	..
Subdivision 7·4—Railway transport	..	8,528	132	..	..	8,455	132	73	..
Subdivision 7·5—Storage and Warehousing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subdivision 7·6—Postal services	..	3,736	189	..	..	3,736	189	..	..
Subdivision 7·7—Telegraph service	..	1,643	4	..	..	1,643	4	..	..
Subdivision 7·8—Telephone services	..	906	357	..	..	906	357	..	..
Subdivision 7·9—Wireless services	..	632	12	..	..	632	12	..	..

Division 8—Health, Education and Public Administration	**51,287**	**9,237**	**114**	**21**	**49,582**	**8,901**	**1,591**	**315**
Subdivision 8·1—Medical and other Health Services	5,112	2,113	49	7	3,961	1,836	1,102	270
Subdivision 8·2—Educational services and Research	6,129	3,681	65	14	5,575	3,622	489	45
Subdivision 8·3—Army, Navy and Air force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subdivision 8·4—Police (other than village watchmen)	3,576	..	..	..	3,576	..	..	..
Subdivision 8·5—Village officers and servants, including village watchmen	346	..	..	..	346	..	..	..
Subdivision 8·6—Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards	5,203	821	..	..	5,203	821	..	..
Subdivision 8·7—Employees of State Governments	15,954	1,615	..	..	15,954	1,615	..	..
Subdivision 8·8—Employees of the Union Government	14,446	826	..	..	14,446	826	..	..
Subdivision 8·9—Employees of Non-Indian Governments	521	181	..	..	521	181	..	..
Division 9—Services not elsewhere specified	**59,849**	**11,855**	**2,755**	**35**	**34,411**	**7,336**	**22,183**	**4,484**
Subdivision 9·0—Services otherwise unclassified	15,940	4,107	38	2	8,253	1 371	7,640	2,734
Subdivision 9·1—Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)	9,448	5,571	..	..	7,901	4,949	1,547	622
Subdivision 9·2—Barbers and beauty shops	3,720	90	430	..	1,899	42	1,391	48
Subdivision 9·3—Laundries and Laundry services	5,720	314	511	1	1,086	73	4,123	240
Subdivision 9·4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	9,839	308	1,417	16	7,264	272	1,158	20
Subdivision 9·5—Recreation services	5,038	372	44	15	2,632	160	2,362	197
Subdivision 9·6—Legal and business services	5,767	258	24	..	3,850	213	1,893	45
Subdivision 9·7—Arts, letters and journalism	2,747	493	250	1	927	45	1,570	447
Subdivision 9·8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare services	1,130	342	41	..	599	211	490	131

11. **MADRAS DISTRICT.**

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

I—Distribution of small-scale industrial establishments by localities.

This table gives the number of small-scale industrial establishments under categories, non-textile and textile, with details for perennial and seasonal establishments.

2. The table covers only those establishments, to which the Factories Act does not apply. It relates, therefore, to all associate activities, where articles are produced, repaired or otherwise treated for sale, use or for disposal. Small mines not covered by the Indian Mines Act have also been included. The table does not include plantation industries of any kind.

Locality number.	Total number of establishments: Total.	Non-textile.	Textile.	Number of non-textile establishments: Perennial (nine months and over).	Six months and over but less than nine months.	Three months and over but less than six months.	Less than three months.	Number of textile establishments: Perennial (nine months and over).	Six months and over but less than nine months.	Three months and over but less than six months.	Less than three months.
(1)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
14. MADRAS CITY.											
Locality 1 ..	25	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2 ..	58	58	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 3 ..	174	161	13	161	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
„ 4 ..	288	200	88	200	..	..	..	88	..	..	..
„ 5 ..	528	269	259	269	..	..	..	259	..	..	..
„ 6 ..	65	65	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 7 ..	40	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 8 ..	76	76	..	72	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
„ 9 ..	158	124	34	124	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
„ 10 ..	139	103	36	103	..	..	..	36	..	..	..
„ 11 ..	96	95	1	95	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ 12 ..	63	63	..	61	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ 13 ..	68	67	1	67	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ 14 ..	154	153	1	153	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ 15 ..	89	82	7	82	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
„ 16 ..	104	59	45	57	2	..	..	43	..	2	..
„ 17 ..	203	82	121	82	..	..	..	121	..	..	..
„ 18 ..	67	67	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 19 ..	70	69	1	69	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ 20 ..	67	67	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 21 ..	47	47	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 22 ..	96	94	2	94	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
„ 23 ..	54	54	..	53	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ 24 ..	19	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 25 ..	52	51	1	51	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ 26 ..	98	97	1	97	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ 27 ..	241	233	8	233	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
„ 28 ..	289	289	..	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 29 ..	92	92	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 30 ..	66	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 31 ..	52	51	1	51	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ 32 ..	68	68	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 33 ..	85	85	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 34 ..	44	44	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 35 ..	99	79	20	79	..	..	..	20	..	..	..

,, 36 ..	69	69	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 37 ..	52	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 38 ..	12	9	3	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,, 39 ..	125	124	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	1	
,, 40 ..	69	67	2	65	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
,, 41 ..	94	94	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 42 ..	379	85	294	80	5	..	..	292	..	2	..
,, 43 ..	286	91	195	91	..	..	..	195	..	..	..
,, 44 ..	50	47	3	41	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
,, 45 ..	63	40	23	39	1	..	..	23	..	..	..
,, 46 ..	92	49	43	49	..	..	..	41	..	2	..
,, 47 ..	83	61	22	61	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
,, 48 ..	677	66	611	66	..	..	..	610	..	1	..
,, 49 ..	32	22	10	22	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
,, 50 ..	207	48	159	48	..	..	..	159	..	..	..
Total ..	6,224	4,218	2,006	4,195	12	10	1	1,996	..	10	..

Table II.—Employment in Textile Establishments.

This table gives the number of persons employed in the textile establishments shown in Table I. The occupations have been grouped with reference to the scheme of grouping adopted in the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme.

2. 'Boys' and 'Girls' referred to in the table, refer to persons below 15 years of age.

NOTE.—The symbols 'W.T.' and 'P.T.' stand for 'whole time' and 'part time'.

Industry group (Code number and name).	Total number of establishments.	Total number.		Number of persons employed.											
				Males.						Females.					
				Total.		Boys.		Men.		Total.		Girls.		Women.	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14. MADRAS CITY.															
2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ..	1,868	6,380	4	4,805	3	77	..	4,728	3	1,575	1	78	..	1,497	1
2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging ..	66	267	5	260	5	8	..	252	5	7	..	..	..	7	..
2·81 Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving.	66	110	154	110	154	..	..	110	154	..	..	..	..	..	..
*2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving.	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut, aloes straw, linseed and hair ..	4	24	..	22	..	3	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	2,006	6,785	163	5,199	162	88	..	5,111	162	1,586	1	78	..	1,508	1

III.—Employment in Non-Textile Establishments.

This table gives the number of persons employed in the non-textile establishments referred to in Table I. The establishments have been grouped with reference to the scheme of grouping adopted in the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme.

2. As in Table II, 'Boys' and 'Girls' refer to persons below 15 years of age.

NOTE.—The symbols 'W.T.' and 'P.T.' stand for 'whole time' and 'part time'.

Code	Industry group (Code number and name.)	Total number of establishments.	Total number.		Number of persons employed.											
					Males.						Females.					
					Total.		Boys.		Men.		Total.		Girls.		Women.	
			W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	14. MADRAS CITY.															
0·43	Wood cutters	6	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·5	Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·00	Other food industries	90	270	8	260	7	2	..	258	7	10	1	2	..	8	1
2·03	Slaughter preparation and preservation of meat	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·10	Other processes of grains and pulses	17	41	2	39	1	5	..	34	1	2	1	..	..	2	1
2·11	Handpounders of rice, etc. ..	243	850	48	559	13	..	..	559	13	291	35	..	..	291	35
2·12	Millers of cereals and pulses ..	2	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·13	Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour, etc.	97	403	18	403	18	18	..	385	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·13	Pea frying	5	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·21	Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	64	286	7	281	2	4	..	277	2	5	5	..	..	5	5
2·23	Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy product ..	6	21	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
2·30	Refining of raw sugars from sugarcane	10	63	..	63	..	3	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·40	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters or other beverages	20	55	..	54	..	2	..	52	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
2·40	Soda factory	30	112	2	111	2	4	2	107	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
2·43	Ice manufacture	27	111	14	111	13	1	..	110	13	..	1	..	..	..	1
2·43	Ice refrigeration services ..	1	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..		
2·50	Manufacture of tobacco products (snuff making) ..	37	141	12	137	12	2	..	135	12	4	..	..	..	4	..
2·51	Manufacture of beedis ..	179	1,119	6	1,076	6	112	6	964	..	43	..	1	..	42	..

2·70	Makers of other made-up textile goods	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·70	Makers of umbrellas	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·71	Tailors, milliners and dress makers	394	1,084	110	1,083	110	11	..	992	107	1	..	..	..	1	..
2·72	Manufacture of hosiery, embroiderers, etc.	16	61	1	60	1	..	..	55	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
2·72	Manufacture of gold lace work	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
2·74	Hat makers	8	20	..	19	..	1	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
2·80	All other textile industries ..	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
2·90	Makers and repairers of all leather products	11	48	8	48	8	1	..	47	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·91	Tanners and all other workers in leather	2	6	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
2·92	Cobblers and all makers of boots, shoes, etc.	33	88	17	88	17	3	..	85	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·01	Workers in iron (steel trunk works)	13	166	8	166	8	33	5	133	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·01	Blacksmiths	49	190	4	188	4	16	..	172	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
3·02	Workers in copper, brass, etc.	37	201	9	199	9	21	5	178	4	2	..	1	..	1	..
3·03	Do. in other metals ..	2	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·03	Do. (aluminium) ..	9	38	..	37	..	3	..	34	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
3·03	Do. (beating and hammering metals) ..	264	1,020	45	1,020	45	70	1	950	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·03	Do. in other metals ..	1	1	3	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·03	Do. in lead	4	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·03	Lock making	11	50	..	50	..	5	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·03	Tinker	62	203	12	203	12	43	..	160	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·04	Cutler	5	15	2	15	2	..	..	13	2		..	..	..	..	..
3·1	Iron and steel (basic manufacture)	48	79	4	79	4	9	..	70	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·1	Iron and steel casting ..	15	48	1	48	1	..	..	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·2	Non-ferrous metals	1	..	5	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·30	Manufacture of transport equipment	1	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·32	Manufacture, assembly and repair of cycles	218	585	32	585	32	48	1	537	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·34	Coach builders and makers of carriages, etc.	20	60	15	60	15	4	..	56	15					..	..
3·40	Electrical machinery, apparatus, wiring works, etc.	17	56	10	56	10	1	2	55	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·40	Electrical battery charging ..	38	172	9	172	9	1	..	171	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·40	Do. radio works ..	15	49	2	49	2	1	..	48	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

III.—Employment in Non-Textile Establishments.

Industry group (Code number and name).	Total number of establishments.	Total number.		Number of persons employed. Males. Total.		Males. Boys.		Males. Men.		Females. Total.		Females. Girls.		Females. Women.	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14. MADRAS CITY—*cont.*															
3·42 Manufacture and repair of electric fans	2	4	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·50 Machinery other than electrical	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·62 Dyes	1	9	..	9	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·62 Fireworks	1	7	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
3·70 Medical and pharmaceutical preparations	7	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic, etc.	15	47	2	29	2	1	..	28	2	18	..	..	..	18	..
3·82 Camphor making	1	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·82 Soaps and other washing, and cleaning compounds ..	16	78	2	78	2	4	..	74	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·83 Paints, varnishes, etc. ..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·84 Ink	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·86 Candles	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·00 Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries—snuff box, comb, etc.	11	47	2	47	2	8	..	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·03 Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks	14	47	..	47	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·04 Workers in precious stones and metals, etc. (goldsmiths) ..	305	929	92	929	92	64	2	865	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·04 Workers in electroplating ..	34	52	10	52	10	12	..	40	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments	6	22	1	22	1	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·06 Stationery articles other than papers, etc.	2	11	..	11	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·07 Makers of plastic and celluloid articles, etc.	1	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·09 Toy makers	9	26	8	22	4	3	..	19	4	4	4	..	..	4	4
4·20 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	2	13	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·30 Manufacture of cement pipes, concrete and cement products	6	10	6	10	6	2	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

4	Other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products. ..	8	37	..	25	..	..	..	25	..	12	..	..	..	12	..
4·40	Do.	5	18	4	18	4	..	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·41	Potters and makers of earthen-wares	39	85	12	73	9	..	..	73	9	12	3	..	..	12	3
4·44	Makers of other glass and crystal ware	60	218	..	218	..	16	..	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·44	Makers of grinding glass ..	17	58	2	58	2	..	..	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·50	Rubber products	4	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·50	Rubber Stamp making	4	17	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·60	Industries of woody materials—Bamboo screens.	5	12	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	..	..	[illegible]	..
4·60	Industries of woody materials—Cane chairs making. ..	6	18	4	18	4	..	1	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·60	Industries of woody materials—Leaves stitching.	5	21	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·61	Sawyers	2	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·62	Carpenters, turners and joiners	78	278	19	277	19	22	2	255	17	1	..	..	..	1	..
4·64	Basket makers	12	12	20	5	11	..	2	5	9	7	9	..	..	7	9
4·70	Furnitures and fixtures ..	52	168	19	168	19	21	2	147	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·80	Manufacture of paper and paper-board, etc.	14	68	6	68	6	10	2	58	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·80	Manufacture of paper baskets, etc.	1	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·91	Printers, lithographers and engravers	185	863	29	863	29	37	..	826	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·92	Book-binders and stitchers ..	5	22	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9·4	Hotels, restaurants and other eating houses	1,110	4,455	86	4,427	83	20	..	4,407	83	28	3	2	..	26	3
	Total ..	4,218	15,550	740	15,087	677	748	38	14,344	639	463	68	6	..	457	68

1'. MADRAS DISTRICT.

L—Incidence of Leprosy by Livelihood Classes.

This table shows the incidence of Leprosy among the population, males and females, by the eight livelihood classes.

2. Figures are given separately for Leprosy and doubtful cases. The former refers to clear cases of leprosy while the latter to suspected cases of leprosy.

Livelihood classes.	Total.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Leprosy cases.	Doubtful cases.	Total.	Leprosy cases.	Doubtful cases.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14. MADRAS CITY.						
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	4	2	2	..	..	..
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants	2	1	1	..	..	..
III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	11	9	2	3	3	..
V. Production other than cultivation	109	71	38	41	26	15
VI. Commerce	97	74	23	35	25	10
VII. Transport	35	24	11	8	7	1
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources ..	325	271	54	99	71	28
Total ..	583	452	131	186	132	54

Section (ii).

Rural Statistics—*Nil.*

Section (iii).

Census Abstract.

This is an abstract giving sex-wise distribution of population in each livelihood class in the City. Among the other items of statistical information furnished, those relating to occupied houses, households, inmates of institutions and houseless persons and literates, were obtained from the National Register of Citizens prepared for each street from the information recorded in the enumeration slips. Statistics of textile and non-textile establishments collected in the course of the census of Small-scale Industries and the number of Leprosy cases and doubtful cases are also gvien in the abstract.

2. For detailed explanation of the livelihood classes I to VIII see note prefixed to General population Table A-V.

Number of Ward (house numbering locality or block).	Area in square miles.	Number of houses.	Number of house-holds.	Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of Institutions and houseless persons).			Inmates of Institutions and houseless people.		Literates.		Agricultural classes. I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
City Tract No. 14, Madras.												
Locality 1	..	4,142	7,092	31,369	15,543	15,826	791	367	7,869	4,901	7	6
" 2	..	1,709	3,883	20,851	10,117	10,734	32	32	6,990	5,116	..	..
" 3	..	2,686	8,304	43,196	24,594	18,602	153	226	9,640	3,876	8	9
" 4	..	2,429	11,112	51,378	26,660	24,718	32	24	14,775	6,799	3	9
" 5	..	3,077	7,572	36,606	16,456	20,150	191	168	8,115	3,429	18	19
" 6	..	2,508	4,869	24,783	12,641	12,147	18	..	9,312	5,729	80	80
" 7	..	1,329	2,577	22,744	11,472	11,272	24	1	4,638	2,201	1	..
" 8	..	1,606	5,919	31,012	16,011	15,001	64	40	9,836	5,962	12	8
" 9	..	1,658	5,840	26,984	14,994	11,990	146	114	9,244	5,509	92	31
" 10	..	1,679	4,464	23,590	12,636	10,954	691	642	9,524	5,562	72	31
" 11	..	1,452	5,096	26,191	12,894	13,297	152	92	10,175	6,069	4	1
" 12	..	1,028	3,097	15,971	8,950	7,021	1,166	501	5,311	2,238	7	9
" 13	..	873	2,963	12,793	7,832	4,961	265	210	5,524	2,512	28	22
" 14	..	865	3,088	15,117	8,771	6,346	1,069	3,408	6,151	3,321	11	.
" 15	..	1,012	3,455	15,271	8,782	6,489	493	62	7,589	4,302	61	70
" 16	..	1,441	6,106	29,196	15,124	14,072	451	269	10,070	5,814	7	14
" 17	..	2,641	9,940	52,977	27 226	25,751	396	209	14,288	6,465	81	121
" 18	..	2,966	8,172	44,194	23,000	21,194	180	90	8,533	3,251	59	3
" 19	..	5,585	5,960	29,505	14,843	14,662	175	80	9,794	5,717	21	9
" 20	..	3,546	6,850	30,285	14,608	15,677	..	..	9,596	4,822	49	37
" 21	..	3,237	6,200	28,818	14,464	14,354	150	35	7,617	4,657	56	70
" 22	..	1,766	3,308	22,916	12,629	10,287	1,197	471	6,523	3,737	128	37
" 23	..	2 193	4,907	30,746	16,738	14,008	1,703	764	8,613	5,022	30	23
" 24	..	2,723	8,591	39,634	20,227	19,407	103	60	12,945	6,634	40	20
" 25	..	1,017	2,872	17,434	8,298	9,136	295	267	8,387	5,454	44	29
" 26	..	1,610	5,813	31,563	16,728	14,835	991	179	11,339	4,458	17	17
" 27	..	919	4,112	18,482	10,124	8,358	639	101	7,788	4,766	16	18
" 28	..	1,251	2,757	16,235	9,160	7,075	1,623	883	6,987	3,477	135	71
" 29	..	967	3,163	19,578	10,682	8,876	431	60	8,502	4,794	40	1
" 30	..	1,600	5,008	26,497	13,688	12,809	155	54	9,113	5,590	27	6
" 31	..	1,959	5,226	27,940	14,814	13,126	637	411	8,981	4,905	114	59
" 32	..	1,179	3,011	16,704	8,385	8,319	762	1,315	7,950	5,157	81	121
" 33	..	2,236	6 608	31,342	15,997	15,345	271	544	9,972	6,093	21	30
" 34	..	2,406	5,011	27,407	14,739	12,668	1,601	417	9,195	6,260	363	92
" 35	..	4,433	7,380	37,134	19,226	17,908	146	105	9,728	6,368	342	307
" 36	..	2,507	3,768	21,373	10,886	10,487	140	80	6,213	4,182	34	34
" 37	..	1,655	4,388	23,344	11,901	11,443	197	18	9,788	6,092	49	70
" 38	..	1,975	5,398	28,672	14,448	14,224	232	235	9,631	6,406	64	65
" 39	..	1,770	5,422	30,363	15,878	14,485	185	77	8,616	5,686	76	91
" 40	..	1,718	4,629	24,267	12,818	11,449	811	600	9,555	5,349	162	105
" 41	..	3,652	3,181	26,777	14,537	12 240	576	26	9,791	6,849	156	8
" 42	..	1,600	5,004	25,044	13,295	11,749	373	42	9,011	5,288	50	23
" 43	..	3,331	7,777	44,180	23,307	20,873	1,202	593	11,506	6,898	34	62
" 44	..	3,691	7,113	38,734	17,383	21,351	1,014	282	11,688	7,607	58	41
" 45	..	1,962	4,698	25,745	13,137	12,608	169	840	9,231	6,681	51	54
" 46	..	3,108	5,851	33,477	17,741	15,736	185	56	9,792	5,816	27	31
" 47	..	3,701	6,468	35,392	18,630	16,762	499	300	10,288	6,551	39	38
" 48	..	3,364	7,017	34,466	18,093	16,373	306	81	9,707	6,095	172	152
" 49	..	2,261	3,221	17,416	9,604	7,812	1,164	214	6,292	2,285	290	90
" 50	..	2,857	5,342	28,098	14.550	13,548	509	500	9,384	5,190	102	40
" 51	..	113	283	2,280	1,752	528	1,320	215	1,497	248	1	1
District Total	**49**	**109,998**	**269,851**	**1,416,056**	**737,013**	**679,043**	**26,075**	**138,000**	**452,484**	**258,181**	**3,439**	**2,285**

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

Census Abstract.

Number of Ward (house numbering locality or block).	Agricultural classes—*cont.* II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants. Males.	Females.	III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants. Males.	Females.	IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants. Males.	Females.	Non-agricultural classes. Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from V. Production other than cultivation. Males.	Females.	VI. Commerce. Males.	Females.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
CITY TRACT No. 14—MADRAS—*cont.*										
Locality 1 ..	88	336	10	13	55	80	6,055	5,766	2,177	2,156
„ 2 ..	5	1	..	..	80	101	8,906	3,120	2,082	2,009
„ 3 ..	..	14	..	1	152	103	5,575	3,597	5,860	4,686
„ 4 ..	4	12	1	6	181	245	8,215	6,972	6,340	5,586
„ 5 ..	1	..	12	17	114	178	7,908	7,744	3,981	3,731
„ 6 ..	39	35	25	30	135	176	5,714	5,386	1,449	1,378
„ 7 ..	..	..	..	..	40	39	3,087	3,131	2,146	2,067
„ 8 ..	2	9	3	5	152	181	2,753	2,408	4,500	4,347
„ 9 ..	2	..	..	..	235	159	3,217	3,051	5,860	3,684
„ 10 ..	26	8	34	12	115	121	2,913	2,584	3,785	3,639
„ 11 ..	..	2	1	..	197	227	2,230	1995	5,855	4,960
„ 12 ..	1	..	1	..	93	41	1,371	1,167	2,756	1,610
„ 13 ..	..	..	..	..	101	147	513	552	2,823	1,586
„ 14 ..	..	..	..	..	147	118	1,652	919	4,362	3,009
„ 15 ..	2	3	..	..	146	159	1,380	561	4,536	3,667
„ 16 ..	..	..	..	..	126	134	2,215	2,036	6,288	5,431
„ 17 ..	..	1	34	41	230	120	10,094	9,231	5,240	4,538
„ 18 ..	..	..	..	..	5	94	9,376	8,646	3,508	2,990
„ 19 ..	..	..	1	1	37	59	8,730	8,682	1,666	1,614
„ 20 ..	18	5	43	50	220	134	7,557	6,869	2,857	2,387
„ 21 ..	7	8	5	4	118	190	5,161	4,917	1,652	1,494
„ 22 ..	26	11	23	16	407	242	1,904	1,702	1,650	1,493
„ 23 ..	1	2	11	13	115	113	3,870	3,554	2,463	2,093
„ 24 ..	6	..	185	178	211	210	8,323	7,650	3,245	3,147
„ 25 ..	2	3	6	..	220	253	1,305	1,193	1,654	1,824
„ 26 ..	2	1	..	..	111	119	2,890	2,622	5,623	4,775
„ 27 ..	3	4	..	..	106	116	1,267	1,016	4,648	3,607
„ 28 ..	7	1	83	..	90	101	1,192	1,054	3,135	2,449
„ 29 ..	1	..	7	6	108	138	2,009	1,889	3,198	1,994
„ 30 ..	3	4	1	9	147	193	3,247	2,913	3,241	3,102
„ 31 ..	37	15	11	3	109	148	2,633	2,378	3,827	3,193
„ 32 ..	6	35	4	15	125	135	787	782	1,595	1,338
„ 33 ..	2	2	4	1	179	220	2,366	2,048	2,770	2,460
„ 34 ..	12	5	3	5	165	215	2,002	1,766	2,349	1,903
„ 35 ..	207	227	373	447	187	235	3,432	3,127	3,294	2,963
„ 36 ..	3	..	1	1	176	198	1,062	928	2,015	1,843
„ 37 ..	4	3	..	4	178	150	1,946	1,720	2,252	2,077
„ 38 ..	11	5	58	79	212	267	3,425	3,111	3,461	3,261
„ 39 ..	1	5	..	3	80	89	4,931	4,400	3,746	3,415
„ 40 ..	4	3	..	..	104	135	2,396	2,140	3,056	2,798
„ 41 ..	4	..	16	..	317	243	3,547	3,220	3,139	2,591
„ 42 ..	1	1	4	4	125	98	3,788	3,592	4,120	3,281
„ 43 ..	12	20	56	56	203	235	6,114	4,505	4,367	4,255
„ 44 ..	14	11	45	20	398	244	2,998	3,826	3,703	4,670
„ 45 ..	8	11	2	..	261	300	1,861	1,542	3,197	2,852
„ 46 ..	29	27	60	41	175	216	3,051	2,304	2,303	1,931
„ 47 ..	69	27	14	21	251	262	2,361	2,012	4,128	356
„ 48 ..	173	178	121	153	409	206	6,425	5,605	2,731	2,455
„ 49 ..	120	48	46	108	138	57	1,321	1,168	910	777
„ 50 ..	13	32	53	47	119	120	3,625	3,246	1,988	1,627
„ 51 ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	9	6	2
Dstriet Total ..	**976**	**1,115**	**1,357**	**1,410**	**8,106**	**80,666**	**184,645**	**166,356**	**167,537**	**144,306**

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

Census Abstract.

Number of Ward (house numbering locality or block).	Non-agricultural classes—*cont.* Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from VII. Transport. Males.	VII. Transport. Females.	VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources. Males.	VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources. Females.	Small-scale industrial establishments. Non-textile.	Small-scale industrial establishments. Textile.	Incidence of Leprosy. Males. Leprosy cases.	Males. Doubtful cases.	Females. Leprosy cases.	Females. Doubtful cases.
	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
City Tract No. 14, Madras—*cont.*										
Locality 1 ..	2,091	1,862	5,060	5,607	25	..	..	..	3	..
„ 2 ..	2,016	1,894	3,028	3,609	58	..	1	1	2	..
„ 3 ..	4,899	3,876	8,160	6,316	161	13	6	1	2	1
„ 4 ..	4,515	3,974	7,401	7,914	200	88	5	..	..	1
„ 5 ..	1,549	1,601	2,873	6,860	269	259	1	1	..	..
„ 6 ..	1,545	1,416	3,651	3,646	65	..	7	4	4	1
„ 7 ..	2,024	1,885	4,174	4,150	40	..	..	..	..	..
„ 8 ..	1,796	1,309	6,793	6,734	76	..	3	1	..	..
„ 9 ..	1,379	993	4,209	4,072	124	34	..	.	..	..
„ 10 ..	1,018	1,030	4,673	3,529	103	36	..	..	..	..
„ 11 ..	1,359	1,109	3,248	5,003	95	1	5	1	1	..
„ 12 ..	2,151	2,238	2,570	1,956	63	..	..	..	..	..
„ 13 ..	966	776	3,401	1,878	67	1	1	..	2	..
„ 14 ..	473	555	2,126	1,745	153	1	7	3	1	..
„ 15 ..	266	273	2,391	1,756	82	7	2	9	1	..
„ 16 ..	1,366	1,558	5,122	4,699	59	45	1	..	3	1
„ 17 ..	3,013	2,398	8,534	9,301	82	121	24	3	4	5
„ 18 ..	3,069	2,105	6,983	7,356	67	..	2	1	2	..
„ 19 ..	836	783	3,552	3,515	69	1	14	4	2	1
„ 20 ..	1,730	1,616	2,134	4,578	67	..	28	12	4	3
„ 21 ..	2,344	2,444	5,121	5,227	47	..	11	6	5	2
„ 22 ..	805	740	7,686	6,046	94	2	6	..	2	1
„ 23 ..	1,432	1,418	8,816	6,792	54	..	20	3	9	2
„ 24 ..	1,337	1,360	6,880	6,842	19	..	10	4	8	2
„ 25 ..	532	642	4,535	5,192	51	1	4	..	1	..
„ 26 ..	1,621	1,698	6,464	5,601	97	1	..	2	..	..
„ 27 ..	637	396	3,447	3,201	233	8	4	..	..	..
„ 28 ..	811	661	3,707	2,738	289	..	2	..	..	..
„ 29 ..	745	847	4,574	4,001	92	..	4	2	2	..
„ 30 ..	1,595	1,477	5,427	5,105	66	..	2	..	..	1
„ 31 ..	1,288	1,084	6,795	6,246	51	1	4	..	4	..
„ 32 ..	1,183	1,098	4,604	4,795	68	..	10	1	1	..
„ 33 ..	1,790	1,679	8,865	8,905	85	..	9	..	3	1
„ 34 ..	833	725	9,012	7,957	44	..	7	3	..	..
„ 35 ..	1,358	1,236	10,033	9,366	79	20	5	..	2	2
„ 36 ..	698	645	6,897	6,838	69	..	8	4	3	2
„ 37 ..	886	828	6,586	6,591	52	..	7	3	2	3
„ 38 ..	1,209	1,186	6,008	6,250	9	3	15	4	3	..
„ 39 ..	1,186	1,143	5,858	5,339	124	1	5	2	3	2
„ 40 ..	770	676	6,326	5,592	67	2	1	1	..	..
„ 41 ..	460	450	6,899	5,728	94	..	7	1	1	1
„ 42 ..	633	615	4,574	4,135	85	294	7	4	5	3
„ 43 ..	1,291	1,281	11,230	10,459	91	195	106	4	16	..
„ 44 ..	853	773	9,314	11,766	47	3	22	7	5	1
„ 45 ..	488	468	7,269	7,381	40	23	5	6	2	2
„ 46 ..	1,165	1,096	10,931	10,090	49	43	27	7	10	4
„ 47 ..	979	1,016	10,789	9,825	61	22	3	4	6	1
„ 48 ..	767	770	7,295	6,854	66	611	29	10	7	2
„ 49 ..	493	407	6,286	5,157	22	10	..	..	..	..
„ 50 ..	606	532	8,044	7,904	48	159	5	12	1	9
„ 51 ..	4	3	1,735	511	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	68,860	62,845	302,093	292,660	4,218	2,006	452	131	132	54

PART II.

C.—HOUSEHOLD AND AGE (SAMPLE) TABLES.

C-I—Household (Size).

This table has been prepared in respect of a population covering the members of sample households selected from the entries in the National Register of Citizens on the basis of one household for every one thousand households. The sample households selected include roughly every fiftieth household in every twentieth house-numbering block or locality in the city of Madras.

2. The agricultural and the non-agricultural classes refer to the four agricultural and the four non-agricultural classes given in Table A-V. The backward classes include the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and other classes not treated as non-backward by the State Government for the purpose of 1951 census. Anglo-Indians are included among the non-backward classes.

3. Columns (2) to (5) of the table relate to all the households and household population in the entire district while columns (6) to (17) relate to the sample households selected.

Tract.	Total number of households.	Total household population.			Total number of sample households.	Sample households. Sample of household population.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
14. Madras City	269,851	1,376,681	710,938	665,743	91	479	258	221
Backward	..	..	..	..	25	139	75	64
Non-Backward	..	..	..	..	66	340	183	157

Tract.	Sample households—cont. Size of households. Small. 3 members or less.		Medium. 4—6 members.		Large. 7—9 members.		Very large. 10 members or above.	
	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
14. Madras City	28	50	43	216	21	164	4	49
Backward	4	9	12	59	8	59	1	12
Non-Backward	19	41	31	157	13	105	3	37

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

C-II—Livelihood Classes by Age Groups.

This table shows the livelihood distribution by age-groups in respect of a sample population based on a ten per cent sample taken out when the enumeration slips relating to the district were initially sorted. The ten per cent sample was taken out as follows:—

Each enumeration pad which consisted generally of 100 enumeration slips was broken and the slips relating to displaced persons which had been noticed during the process of the preliminary scrutiny were removed from the pack of slips for being dealt with separately. The pack was then "cut" as in a card game. The lower portion was placed above the upper portion and the slips were dealt into two pigeon-holes one marked "G" and the other marked "S" as follows:—

The first five slips were placed in the pigeon hole "G", then one slip was placed in the pigeon hole "S". Thereafter for every nine slips placed in the pigeon hole "G", one slip was placed in the pigeon hole "S" untill the total number of slips left was less than 9 and these residuary slips were all put into hole "G". All the slips contained in the pigeon hole marked "S" were taken out, counted and marked as 'Sample' slips.

2. No smoothing formula has been adopted in preparing the table as in previous Censuses and the figures have been tabulated as actually returned in suitable age groups.

3. The figures under age "O" represent infants below one year.

Age group.	Sample population.			Livelihood classes. Agricultural classes. I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.		II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.		III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN)									
Total	**141,582**	**74,670**	**66,912**	**363**	**330**	**101**	**108**	**165**	**129**
0	3,430	1,787	1,643	7	8	1	3	4	3
1—4	9,506	4,923	4,583	8	26	5	7	11	11
5—14	31,443	16,478	14,965	80	70	40	22	37	44
15—24	29,035	16,025	13,010	109	75	21	16	28	18
25—34	26,102	14,310	11,792	64	40	9	18	24	26
35—44	17,697	9,304	8,393	28	37	7	12	20	9
45—54	12,450	6,355	6,095	36	36	10	19	21	11
55—64	7,623	3,495	4,128	18	26	2	3	16	5
65—74	2,911	1,387	1,524	12	8	5	1	4	1
75 and over	1,298	545	753	1	4	1	2	..	1
Age not stated	87	61	26	..	..	..	..	..	..

Livelihood classes—*cont.*

Age group.	Agricultural classes—*cont.* IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.		Non-agricultural classes. Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from V.—Production other than cultivation.		VI.—Commerce.		VII.—Transport.		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Total	**787**	**806**	**18,370**	**16,205**	**16,884**	**14,335**	**6,630**	**6,589**	**31,420**	**28 415**
0	4	13	442	359	448	613	276	150	605	494
1—4	35	47	1,519	1,540	1,294	1,251	617	498	1,434	1,203
5—14	147	164	4,288	3,914	3,669	3,257	1,405	1,311	6,812	6,183
15—24	167	181	3,725	3,487	3,968	2,965	1,050	1,428	6,957	4,840
25—34	124	118	3,348	2,433	3,209	2,410	1,369	1,332	6,163	5,415
35—44	70	104	2,650	1,792	2,189	1,698	787	853	3,553	3,888
45—54	90	86	1,305	1,417	1,155	1,116	663	495	3,075	2,915
55—64	62	56	800	910	606	683	297	343	1,694	2,102
65—74	26	31	220	239	302	262	79	119	739	863
75 and over	12	6	73	114	44	80	70	46	344	500
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	44	12

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

C-IV—Age and Literacy.

This is yet another table prepared in respect of the ten per cent samples of the general population. (Vide fly-leaf to Table C-II).

2. Age groups 0 and 1 to 4 given in Table C-II have been combined into one age group, and the age group 5 to 14 has been split into two sub-groups 5 to 9 and 10 to 14. Persons of age group 0 to 4 are treated as illiterate.

3. 'Literates' are those who are able to read and write any simple letter in any language.

4. Persons who are partly literate, i.e., persons who are able to read only have been included among the illiterates. Details for such persons are given below :—

Age Group.	Able to read only. Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5—9	982	635	347
10—14	1,402	998	404
15—24	1,517	575	942
25—34	920	404	516
35—44	633	297	336
45—54	310	108	202
55—64	265	125	140
65—74	171	68	103
75 and over	159	71	88
Age not stated	16	14	2
Total ..	6,375	3,295	3,080

Tract.	Sample population. Total. Persons.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Literates. Males.	Literates. Females.	Illiterates. Males.	Illiterates. Females.	Age, 0—4. Total. Males.	Age, 0—4. Total. Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	141,582	74,670	66,912	38,019	22,230	36,651	44,682	6,710	6,226

Tract.	Age, 5—9. Literates. Males.	Age, 5—9. Literates. Females.	Age, 5—9. Illiterates. Males.	Age, 5—9. Illiterates. Females.	Age, 10—14. Literates Males.	Age, 10—14. Literates Females.	Age, 10—14. Illiterates Males.	Age, 10—14. Illiterates Females.	Age, 15—24. Literates. Males.	Age, 15—24. Literates. Females.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	1,777	1,554	5,422	4,753	3,841	3,191	5,438	5,467	10,568	5,081

Tract.	Age, 15—24—*cont.* Illiterates. Males.	Age, 15—24—*cont.* Illiterates. Females.	Age, 25—34. Literates. Males.	Age, 25—34. Literates. Females.	Age, 25—34. Illiterates. Males.	Age, 25—34. Illiterates. Females.	Age, 35—44. Literates. Males.	Age, 35—44. Literates. Females.	Age, 35—44. Illiterates Males.	Age, 35—44. Illiterates Females.
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
14. Madras City (Urban) ..	5,457	7,929	9,642	4,335	4,667	7,457	5,871	3,103	3,433	5,290

C-IV—Age and Literacy.

Tract.	Age, 45—54.				Age, 55—64.				Age, 65—74.	
	Literates.		Illiterates.		Literates		Illiterates.		Literates.	
	Males. (31)	Females. (32)	Males. (33)	Females. (34)	Males. (35)	Females. (36)	Males. (37)	Females. (38)	Males. (39)	Females. (40)
14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN) ..	2,960	2,218	3,395	3,877	2,325	1,649	1,170	2,479	705	737

Tract.	Age, 65—74—*cont.*		Age, 75 and over				Age, not stated			
	Illiterates		Literates.		Illiterates.		Literates.		Illiterates.	
	Males. (41)	Females. (42)	Males. (43)	Females. (44)	Males. (45)	Females. (46)	Males. (47)	Females. (48)	Males. (49)	Females. (50)
14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN) ..	682	787	304	347	241	406	25	15	36	11

D.—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES.

D-I—Languages.

This table shows the languages spoken as mother tongue and the number of persons speaking each one of them.

2. Mother-tongue means the language spoken by the persons from the cradle. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the mother tongue of the mother is taken as the mother tongue.

(i) *Mother-tongue.*

Tract.	Males.	Females.	Tract.	Males.	Females.
14. MADRAS CITY.			14. MADRAS CITY—*cont.*		
Tamil	494,226	467,517	Oriya	149	37
Telugu	121,588	112,791	German	44	125
Urdu	47,926	41,579	Chinese	32	104
Malayalam	27,388	12,653	Sinhalese	117	5
Hindi	11,002	12,142	Portuguese	78	40
English	8,380	10,468	Danish	70	43
Kannada	8,613	7,253	Persian	34	35
Marathi	4,686	6,621	Pushtu	54	..
Gujarati	5,711	2,987	Arabic	17	30
Sindhi	2,307	1,890	Spanish	43	..
Konkani	1,287	1,081	Sweedish	40	..
Bengali	606	554	Greek	29	..
Tulu	764	233	Assamese	12	..
Punjabi	592	407	Italian	3	9
French	470	298	Turkish	12	..
Nepali	572	52	Russian	2	1
Burmese	158	87	Polish	1	1

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

D-I—Languages.

(ii) *Bi-lingualism.*

This table shows in detail the extent to which subsidiary languages are used in addition to the mother tongue.

Mother-tongue. Language returned.	Mother-tongue. Total speakers.	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column (1).	Subsidiary Language.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14. MADRAS CITY.			
Tamil	961,743	88,824	Telugu (57,249); Hindi (11,827); Malayalam (9,244); Urdu (6,373); Kannada (2,884); Marathi (746); Gujarati (389); Punjabi (70); Bengali (26); Oriya (16).
Telugu	234,379	131,459	Tamil (125,689); Hindi (2,608): Kannada (1,110); Malayalam (1,059); Urdu (719); Marathi (184); Gujarati (49); Tulu (25); Konkani (13); Bengali (2); Oriya (1).
Urdu	89,505	44,095	Tamil (40,110); Telugu (2,503); Hindi (728); Malayalam (245); Marathi (182); Konkani (158); Kannada (113); Gujarati (43); Bengali (13).
Malayalam	40,041	26,112	Tamil (23,622); Telugu (1,179); Hindi (731); Kannada (308); Urdu (223); Tulu (16); Gujarati (14); Bengali (10); Marathi (6); Punjabi (3).
Hindi	23,144	10,436	Tamil (8,287); Telugu (1,141); Urdu (396); Malayalam (251); Kannada (150); Gujarati (138); Marathi (60); Bengali (11); Tulu (2).
English	18,848	11,638	Tamil (10,552); Hindi (456); Telugu (326); Urdu (150); Malayalam (119); Kannada (20); Gujarati (11); Marathi (4).
Kannada	15,866	10,136	Tamil (8,030); Telugu (948); Hindi (601); Malayalam (268); Urdu (159); Marathi (79); Tulu (43); Bengali (4): Konkani (3); Punjabi (1).
Marathi	11,307	7,465	Tamil (5,852); Telugu (733); Hindi (552); Kannada (143); Urdu (108); Gujarati (41); Malayalam (36).
Gujarati	8,698	3,645	Tamil (1,944), Hindi (997); Telugu (405); Urdu (230); Tulu (23); Marathi (22); Kannada (13); Malayalam (11).
Sindhi	4,197	1,880	Hindi (1,355); Tamil (317); Urdu (124); Gujarati (36); Malayalam (25); Telugu (20); Kannada (2); Punjabi (1).
Konkani	2,368	1,355	Tamil (869); Kannada (176); Hindi (117); Telugu (71); Malayalam (70); Urdu (45); Marathi (7).
Bengali	1,160	709	Tamil (424); Hindi (245); Telugu (24); Urdu (10); Kannada (3); Gujarati (2), Malayalam (1).
Tulu	997	657	Hindi (346), Tamil (153); Kannada (102); Telugu (32); Malayalam (24).
Punjabi	999	602	Hindi (403); Tamil (88); Urdu (74); Kannada (11); Gujarati (10); Malayalam (8); Telugu (6); Marathi (2).
French	768	282	Tamil (186); Telugu (28); Hindi (27); Kannada (23); Urdu (14); Malayalam (4).
Nepali	624	383	Tamil (146); Hindi (103); Urdu (61); Kannada (50); Telugu (21); Marathi (1); Malayalam (1).
Burmese	245	135	Tamil (101); Urdu (15); Telugu (14); Hindi (5).
Oriya	186	144	Tamil (70): Telugu (53); Hindi (7); Urdu (7); Bengali (4); Tulu (3).
German	169	108	Tamil (88); Telugu (11); Urdu (9).
Chinese	136	39	Hindi (21); Tamil (18).
Sinhalese	122	31	Hindi (13); Urdu (9); Tamil (6); Malayalam (3).
Portuguese	118	38	Tamil (33); Gujarati (4); Hindi (1).
Danish	113	31	Urdu (19); Tamil (12).
Persian	69	24	Tamil (19); Hindi (5).
Pushtu	54	49	Urdu (42); Tamil (4); Oriya (2); Telugu (1).
Arabic	47	8	Tamil (8).
Spanish	43	38	Tamil (38).
Swedish	40	9	Urdu (8); Hindi (1).
Greek	29	8	Urdu (8).
Assamese	12	4	Tamil (2); Hindi (1); Urdu (1).
Italian	12	5	Tamil (5).
Turkish	12	5	Urdu (5).
Russian	3	..	....
Polish	2	..	....

The following corrigendum to Table D-III published at pages 39 and 40 of the 1951 Census Handbook of Madras District is issued :—

CORRIGENDUM.

For the figures given in columns (2), (3) and (4) against the tracts mentioned in column (1) *substitute* figures as follows :—

Tract number.	*For* Column (2).	Column (3).	Column (4).	*Substitute* Column (2).	Column (3).	Column (4).
Urban—						
14 City	163,698	79,057	84,641	191,132	96,879	94,253
Urban Total and District Total ..	**163,698**	**79,057**	**84,641**	**191,132**	**96,879**	**94,253**

2. The circumstances leading to the substitution of revised figures are briefly as follows :—

(i) At the time of sorting the enumeration slips in 1951, the sorters were given a list of the 77 Scheduled Castes shown in Roman type in the list in paragraph (ii) below. No instructions were given to the sorters as to how the slips were to be treated in the case of persons who returned themselves by a generic Scheduled Caste name such as Harijan or Depressed Class or Adivasi or by a recognized synonym such as Pulacheruman, Eralan, Kudan, Rolan, Alen, Paramban (for Cheruman), with the result that sorters in Tabulation Offices classified the communities according to their own interpretation. Consequently, a number of Scheduled Caste members who had returned themselves by generic names or by synonymous names were left out of the Scheduled Castes count. This situation came to the notice of the Government of India, who decided after careful consideration that persons who had returned themselves by generic or synonymous Scheduled Caste names should be counted as Scheduled Castes and that the Census Tables already published should be revised, where necessary, to show the correct position. In order to arrive at the correct figures of Scheduled Castes population a fresh sorting of the 1951 Census slips was accordingly organized in Madras.

(ii) Before commencing the sorting, a list of synonymous names, i.e., names synonymous with those of the communities published in the 'Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950' was prepared in consultation with the Collectors of districts and sent to the State Governments of Madras and Andhra for acceptance. The list as finally accepted by the State Governments was got approved by the Government of India. Castes printed in Roman characters in the list below have been declared to be Scheduled Castes in the composite Madras State (as it existed before the formation of the Andhra State) by the 'Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950' issued by the President under Article 341 (1) of the Constitution of India. The names in *italics* represent the synonyms of the names printed above them in Roman characters. The approved generic names adopted are the three names, Harijan, Depressed Class and Adivasi shown under Generic names, in the list below :—

1 Adi-Andhra.
2 Adi-Dravida.
3 Adi-Karnataka.
4 Ajila.
5 Arunthathiyar.
6 Baira.
7 Bakuda.
8 Bandi.
9 Bariki.
10 Bavuri.
Bavri.
11 Bellara.
12 Byagari.
13 Chachati.
14 Chakkiliyan.
Osangi.
15 Chalavadi.
16 Chamar.
17 Chandala.
18 Cheruman.
Pulacheruman, Eralan, Kudan, Rolan, Alen, Paramban.
19 Dandasi.
Behara.
20 Devendrakulathan.
21 Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
Domb, Domba, Dombar, Dommara, Mirigani, Kabbiriya, Odiya, Sodabisiya, Mandiri, Andiniya, Kalaikuttadi.
22 Ghasi or Haddi, Relli, Sachandi.
Suddha Haddi, Karuva Haddi, Godomati Haddi, Sachchari, Sapiri.
23 Godagali.
24 Godari.
25 Godda.
26 Gosangi.
27 Hasla.
Hasula, Hasala.
28 Holeya.
Mari-Holeya, Mera, Mundala, Mulada Holeya, Salada Holeya, Kusamaila, Raneyava, Mayyan, Kopala.

29 Jaggali.
30 Jambuvulu.
31 Kadan.
Kadir.
32 Kalladi.
33 Kanakkan.
Patunna Kanakkan, Vettuva Kanakkan, Chavala Kanakkan, Parattu Kanakkan.
34 Karimpalan.
35 Kodalo.
36 Koosa.
37 Koraga.
Kapada Koraga, Soppu Koraga, Vastra Koraga, Tippi Koraga, Vanti Koraga.
38 Kudubi.
Kariya.
39 Kudumban.
40 Kuravan.
Koodaikatti Nakkiar, Koodakatti Nattar, Narikuravan, Jogi, Yavanar, Kadukutti, Valliammaikuttam, Kakkalan, Veduvar.
41 Kurichchan.
Kurikke.
42 Madari.
Pamula.
43 Madiga.
Jambava, Sindhuvallu, Dakkali, Gosangi, Mastiga, Puravabatta, Chakara, Chundi, Pavini, Vayani, Mayikkan, Matanga.
44 Maila.
45 Mala (including Agency Mala)
46 Mala Dasu.
47 Malasar.
48 Matangi.
Matangi Makkalu.
49 Mavilan.
Tulumar, Chingattan, Tulumavilan, Edamavilan.
50 Moger.
51 Muchi.
Mochi, Jinigara, Chitrakara, Muchala.
52 Mundala.
53 Nalakeyava.
Nalke, Nalkadaya.
54 Nayadi.
55 Pagadai.
56 Painda.
57 Paky.
58 Pallan.
Devendra, Kadaiyan, Konga, Mannadi, Kaladi, Vaikaran.
59 Pambada.
60 Pamidi.
61 Panan.
Malayan, Tirurengan, Kodakatti, Minpidi, Pulluvan, Anjuttan, Munnuttan.
62 Panchama.
63 Panniandi.
64 Paraiyan.
Vettiyan, Vetti, Vellam, Vel, Natuvile, Pani, Pambaikaran, Ammaparaiyan, Urumikaran, Morasu, Tangalan.
65 Paravan.
66 Pulayan.
Thanda Pulayan, Kuzhi Pulayan, Kanna Pulayan.
67 Puthirai Vannan.
Podarayan.
68 Raneyar.
69 Samagara.
Arya Samagara.
70 Samban.
Sambuni Kapu.
71 Sapari.
72 Semman.
Tolmestri, Tondaman.
73 Thoti.
Odiya Thoti, Joyi, Joyar.
74 Tiruvalluvar.
75 Valluvan.
Paraiyan Toda, Alvar Dasari, Tavida Dhari, Valluva Pandaram, Paniseivan or Panisavan, Nandan.
76 Valmiki.
77 Vettuvan.
Vettuva Vellala, Vettaikaran, Viragu, Pannadai, Villi, Kodi, Peringala, Pulaya Vettuvan.

GENERIC NAMES.

Harijan.
Depressed Class.
Adivasi.

(iii) Separate population figures have been ascertained for the following individual castes, the names of which are likely to be considered for inclusion in or exclusion from the existing list of Scheduled Castes.

ANDHRA STATE.

1 Pombala.
2 Valmiki (Agency areas).

MADRAS STATE.

1 Perimkollan.
2 Vathiriyan.
3 Medan.
4 Araya.
5 Valan.
6 Mukkuvan.
7 Koliyan (recommended by Madras Government).
8 Kurichchan.

The population figures of the communities, Valmiki and Kurichchan have been included in the resort of Scheduled Castes population figures as they already find a place in the 'Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950', while those relating to the other communities have not been included.

Separate figures for the above communities are given in the table below :—

Tract number.	Vedan.			Araya.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Urban—						
14 City	28	17	11	15	8	7
Urban Total and District Total ..	**28**	**17**	**11**	**15**	**8**	**7**

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

D-II—Religion.

This table shows the distribution of the district population sexwise among the major religions namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Zoroastrians, Muslims, Christians and Jews.

2. The details for religions other than the major religions are given below.—

Tract.	Other religions—Atheist.			
	Tribal.		Non-tribal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	..	..	524	743

Tract.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total population	**14,16,056**	**7,37,013**	**6,79,043**
Hindus	..	5,94,617	5,61,105
Sikhs	..	793	218
Jains	..	3,995	2,335
Buddhists	..	678	277
Zoroastrians	..	74	77
Muslims	..	77,093	63,226
Christians	..	59,233	50,935
Jews	..	6	127
Other Religions—			
Tribal	..	..	..
Non-tribal	..	524	743

D-III—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

This table furnishes the numbers of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes sexwise enumerated in the district.

2. List of Scheduled Castes relating to Madras State as given in "the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950" is given below :—

1 Adi Andhra.
2 Adi Dravida.
3 Adi Karnataka.
4 Ajila.
5 Arunthathiyar.
6 Baira.
7 Bakuda.
8 Bandi.
9 Bariki.
10 Bavuri.
11 Bellara.
12 Byagari.
13 Chachati.
14 Chakkiliyan.
15 Chalavadi.
16 Chamar.
17 Chandala.
18 Cheruman.
19 Dandasi.
20 Devendrakulathan.
21 Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22 Ghasi or Haddi, Relli, Sachandi.
23 Godagali.
24 Godari.
25 Godda.
26 Gosangi.
27 Hasla.
28 Holeya.
29 Jaggali.
30 Jambuvulu.
31 Kadan.
32 Kalladi.
33 Kanakkan.
34 Karimpalan
35 Kodalo.
36 Koosa.
37 Koraga.
38 Kudubi.
39 Kudumban.
40 Kuravan.
41 Kurichchan.
42 Madari.
43 Madiga.
44 Maila.
45 Mala (including Agency Malas).
46 Mala Dasu.
47 Malasar.
48 Matangi.
49 Mavilan.
50 Mog r.
51 Muchi.
52 Mundala.
53 Nalakeyava.
54 Nayadi.
55 Pagadai.
56 Painda
57 Paky.
58 Pallan.
59 Pambada.
60 Pamidi.
61 Panan.
62 Panchama.
63 Panniandi.
64 Paraiyan.
65 Paravan.
66 Pulayan.
67 Puthirai Vannan.
68 Raneyar.
69 Samagara.
70 Samban.
71 Sapari.
72 Semman.
73 Thoti.
74 Tiruvalluvar.
75 Valluvan.
76 Valmiki.
77 Vettuvan.

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

D-III—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. List of Scheduled Tribes relating to Madras State as given in "The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950" is given below:—

1 Aranadan.
2 Bagata.
3 Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4 Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5 Chenchu.
6 Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam,
7 Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Prenga Gadaba.
Gondi—Modya Gond and Raja Gond.
8 Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokuria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9 Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10 Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11 Holva.
12 Jadapus.
13 Jatapus.
14 Kammara.
15 Kattunayakan.
16 Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17 Kodu.
18 Kommar.
19 Konda Dhoras.
20 Konda Kapus.
21 Kondareddis.
22 Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23 Kota.
24 Kotia—Bartika, Benthe Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25 Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26 Kudiya.
27 Kurumans.
28 Manna Dhora.
29 Maune.
30 Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31 Muria.
32 Paigarapu.
33 Palasi.
34 Paniyan.
35 Porjas—Bodo Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu Pydi and Saliya.
36 Reddi Dhoras.
37 Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38 Sholaga.
39 Toda.
40 Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these islands.

4. The figures for Anglo-Indians are given sexwise below :—

Anglo-Indians.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)
13,247	7,101	6,146

Tract.	Scheduled castes.			Scheduled tribes.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14. Madras City (Urban)	163,698	79,057	84,641	* 5,721	3,333	2,388

* This figure includes about 5,000 persons who returned themselves as Harijans but were misclassified as "Scheduled Tribes".

D-IV—Migrants.

This table gives the number of persons born in the district and outside but enumerated in the district.

(1)	Males. (2)	Females. (3)
14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN).		
B-(ix) *Elsewhere in Asia (including U.S.S.R.)*—		
1 Arabia	..	4
2 Indonesia	..	2
3 Indo China	1	13
4 Japan	..	1
5 Persia	2	9
6 Iraq	6	9
7 Turkey	..	2
8 East Indies	4	..
C-(iii) *Elsewhere in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)*—		
1 Austria	1	..
2 Denmark	60	10
3 France	2	96
4 Germany	14	15

2. In respect of persons shown as "born elsewhere" in Groups B, C, D and F of the Table, the details regarding place of birth are given below:—

(1)	Males. (2)	Females. (3)
14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN)—*cont*		
C-(iii) *Elsewhere in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)*—cont.		
5 Holland	..	2
6 Italy	29	33
7 Greece	24	5
8 Sweden	34	3
9 Belgium	..	23
10 Poland	..	3
11 Spain	..	3
D-(v) *Elsewhere in Africa*—		
1 Egypt	3	1
F-(iii) *Elsewhere in Australasia*—		
1 Fiji Island	24	3

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

D-IV—Migrants.

District, State, etc., or Country wher born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Population ..	**1,416,656**	**737,013**	**679,043**
A. Born in India	**1,397,488**	**726,634**	**670,854**
I. Within the State of enumeration—	1,342,079	694,344	647,735
(i) District of enumeration.	841,631	420,389	421,242
(ii) Other districts ..	500,448	273,955	226,493
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration—			
(i) States adjacent to the State of enumeration—	39,570	23,091	16,479
(a) Orissa	456	221	235
(b) Hyderabad ..	4,535	2,842	1,693
(c) Bombay	7,534	3,586	3,948
(d) Mysore	11,910	6,242	5,668
(e) Coorg	203	169	34
(f) Travancore-Cochin.	14,932	10,031	4,901
(ii) Other States—	8,244	5,113	3,131
(a) Assam	109	12	97
(b) Bihar	163	88	75
(c) Madhya Pradesh ..	829	378	451
(d) Punjab, East ..	746	569	177
(e) Uttar Pradesh ..	1,322	826	496
(f) West Bengal ..	1,087	566	521
(g) Jammu and Kashmir.	50	48	2
(h) Madhya Bharat ..	..	..	..
(i) Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	4	..	4
(j) Rajasthan ..	2,169	1,725	444
(k) Sourashtra ..	957	491	466
(l) Vindhya Pradesh.	..	..	..
(m) Ajmer	..	..	..
(n) Bhopal	..	..	..
(o) Bilaspur	..	..	..
(p) Cooch-Behar ..	..	..	..
(q) Delhi	315	171	144
(r) Himachal Pradesh.	..	..	..
(s) Kutch	464	234	230
(t) Manipur	..	..	..

District, State, etc., or Country where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Born in India—*cont.*			
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration—cont.			
(ii) Other States—*cont.*			
(u) Tripura	..	..	..
(v) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	29	5	24
(iii) Elsewhere in India	7,595	4,086	3,509
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	**15,138**	**8,489**	**6,999**
(i) Afghanistan	45	44	1
(ii) Burma	5,740	2,882	2,858
(iii) Ceylon	1,482	753	729
(iv) China	83	66	17
(v) Nepal	668	590	78
(vi) Pakistan	5,963	3,358	2,605
(vii) Strait Settlements and Malaya.	1,098	732	366
(viii) U.S.S.R.	6	1	5
(ix) Elsewhere in Asia .. (including U.S.S.R.)	53	13	40
C. Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	**1,419**	**948**	**471**
(i) United Kingdom and North Ireland.	1,026	784	242
(ii) Eire	36	..	36
(iii) Elsewhere in Europe .. (excluding U.S.S.R.)	357	164	193
D. Countries in Africa ..	**450**	**245**	**205**
(i) Kenya	..	..	..
(ii) Mauritius	..	..	..
(iii) Mozambique	..	..	..
(iv) Union of South Africa ..	446	242	204
(v) Elsewhere in Africa ..	4	3	1
E. Countries in America ..	**194**	**123**	**71**
(i) Canada	6	..	6
(ii) United States	188	123	65
(iii) Elsewhere in America ..	..	..	..
F. Countries in Austrasalia ..	**98**	**57**	**41**
(i) Australia	70	33	37
(ii) New Zealand	1	..	1
(iii) Elsewhere in Australasia.	27	24	3
G. At Sea	..	..	..
Birth place not returned ..	1,269	567	702

11. MADRAS DISTRICT.

D-VI—Non-Indian Nationals.

This table relates, to "Nationality", i.e., citizenship status, and furnishes sexwise figures of *Non-Indian* Nationals.

14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN).	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total ..	2,884	1,647	1,237
Pakistan		49	14
Ceylonese		79	76
Fr. Indian		277	249
Nepalese		45	2
Chinese		61	11
Burmese		138	51
Malayan		29	1
Irish		10	40
British		474	455
Russian		8	1
Australian		1	17
Portuguese		85	10
African (Non-classified)		34	91
Italian		16	14
Greek		20	9
German		37	21

14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN)—*cont.*	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Yugoslavian		2	..
Spanish		3	8
Polish		2	11
Swiss		73	2
French		21	33
American		43	51
Latvian		1	..
Estonian		1	..
Dutch		41	1
Norwegian		4	..
Finnish		4	..
Danish		52	10
Afghan		17	1
East Indian		2	..
Persian		2	..
European		16	58

D-VII—Livelihood classes by Educational Standards.

This table shows the distribution of the literate population sexwise among the eight livelihood classes by educational standards.

2. A person who can read and write a simple letter in any language has been treated as literate.

Educational standard.	Total.			Agricultural classes.					
				I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.		II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants.		III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	
	Persons. (2)	Males. (3)	Females. (4)	Males. (5)	Females. (6)	Males. (7)	Females. (8)	Males. (9)	Females. (10)
(1)									
14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN).									
Literate	490,912	297,853	193,059	1,104	809	359	239	462	236
Middle School	99,265	64,218	35,047	272	151	42	12	..	..
Matriculate or S.S.L.C. or Higher Secondary	78,225	57,948	20277	485	66	14	42	..	..
Intermediate in Arts or Science ..	16,675	12,797	3,878	330	38	18	2	..	..
Degrees or Diplomas.									
Graduate in Arts or Science	11,327	9,156	2,171	125	17	10	2	..	..
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science ..	2,070	1,670	400	9	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	4,222	2,628	1,599	..	..	2	2	..	..
Engineering	1,958	1,703	255	3	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	290	173	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	235	107	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	1,247	765	482	8	..	..	..	..	..
Legal	1,603	1,429	174	10	3	..	..	..	..
Medical	1,834	1,356	478	6	1	..	..	..	..
Others	802	686	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	710,665	452,484	258,181	2,352	1,085	445	299	462	236

Educational standard.	Agricultural classes—*cont.*		Non-agricultural classes.							
	IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from							
			V. Production other than cultivation.		VI. Commerce.		VII. Transport.		VIII. Other service and miscellaneous sources.	
	Males. (11)	Females. (12)	Males. (13)	Females. (14)	Males. (15)	Females. (16)	Males. (17)	Females. (18)	Males. (19)	Females. (20)
14. MADRAS CITY (URBAN).										
Literate	3,124	3,798	72,560	37,640	92,412	49,591	24,936	16,476	102,887	84,270
Middle School	554	601	17,080	5,239	15,904	9,977	6,439	3,218	23,927	15,849
Matriculate or S.S.L.C. or Higher Secondary	855	190	8,279	1,361	15,392	4,122	4,558	791	28,365	13,705
Intermediate in Arts or Science ..	433	101	1,056	340	3,693	1,337	673	80	6,594	1,980
Degrees or Diplomas.										
Graduate in Arts or Science	321	33	495	136	1,858	443	339	46	6,008	1,494
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science ..	9	..	140	45	302	96	33	24	1,177	235
Teaching	5	7	23	63	458	613	91	78	2,044	836
Engineering	12	1	66	3	244	202	68	21	1,310	28
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	4	103	6	8	163	6
Veterinary	1	..	1	..	11	113	4	14	90	1
Commerce	13	..	23	..	280	433	8	22	433	27
Legal	21	1	..	6	356	124	22	22	1,020	18
Medical	24	9	55	21	123	59	15	28	1,133	360
Others	6	2	..	3	186	99	2	6	492	6
Total ..	5,378	4,743	99,787	44,857	131,228	67,312	37,194	20,834	175,648	118,815

Occupational Abstract.

Group Code number. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total persons. (3)	Males. (4)	Females. (5)
	DIVISION 0—PRIMARY INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.			
0·11	Herdsmen and shepherds ..	790	788	2
0·12	Keepers of cattle and buffaloes.	621	510	111
	Milkmen owning cows and buffaloes.	1,100	1,011	89
0·21	Poultry farmers	9	9	..
0·20	Rearers of rabbits	3	..	3
0 31	Tea plantation owners ..	14	..	14
0·30	Betel plantation owners ..	82	82	..
0·40	Forest Officers	297	297	..
0·42	Fir. wood gatherers	35	17	18
0·43	Wood-cutters	441	426	15
0·44	Cowdung-collectors	3	1	2
0·45	Grass cutters	15	..	15
0·5	Hunters	3	3	..
0·60	Fishermen, ...	4,371	4,237	134
	DIVISION I—MINING AND QUARRYING.			
1·1	Coal Mines	1	1	..
1·3	Metal mining other than iron ore.	24	24	..
1·5	Stone quarrying	30	30	..
	DIVISION 2—PROCESSING, AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF.			
2·02	Fish, drying and preserving ..	483	420	63
2·03	Slaughtering and preparation of meat.	630	597	33
2·11	Hand-pounding of rice ..	601	571	30
	Huskers of other grains ..	386	376	10
2·12	Flour mill	66	64	2
2·13	Baking, biscuits and cake-making and grain parching.	678	652	26
2·21	Workers of Oil Mills	760	738	22
2·22	Manufacturers of Hydro-genated oil.	27	27	..
2·23	Butter and ghee-making ..	538	538	..
2·30	Syrup manufacturers	16	16	..
2·43	Ice manufacturers	158	156	2
2·40	Soda-water manufacturers ..	362	358	4
2·51	Beedi makers	8,680	7,978	702
2·50	Snuff manufacturers	322	322	..
	Cigar manufacturers	223	223	..
2·61	Cotton ginning	6,447	6,382	65
2·62	Cotton, spinning and weaving.	8,040	7,876	164
2 63	Cotton dyeing	605	560	45
2·71	Tailors	6,697	6,394	303
2·72	Embroiderers	201	194	7
	Lace manufacture	96	66	30
2·73	Dyers (fur)	4	4	..
2·74	Hat manufacturers	73	73	..
2 75	Pillows and quilt makers ..	259	259	..
2·76	Tent makers	3	3	..

Group Code number. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total persons. (3)	Males. (4)	Females. (5)
	DIVISION 4—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—*cont.*			
4·61	Sawyers	185	185	..
4·62	Carpenters	5,923	889	34
4·64	Basket making	183	551	32
4·60	Broom making	57	157	..
	Comb making (wood)	43	43	..
	Stitching leaves	12	..	12
	Mat Industry	97	97	..
4·7	Cabinet making	96	91	5
	Furniture	98	98	..
4·8	Card board making	95	81	14
	Paper bags and boards making.	26	14	12
4·91	Printers	5,285	5,220	65
	Compositors	1,978	1,969	9
	Lithographers	1,094	1,089	5
4·92	Book binders	1,104	1,097	7
	DIVISION 5—CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES.			
5·11	Masons	5,872	5,774	98
	Brick layers	1,526	1,503	18
5·12	Stone cutters	220	220	..
5·13	Painters	555	551	4
5·10	Building contractors	3,844	3,714	130
5·2	Road contruction works ..	513	513	..
5·3	Telegraphs and telephone lines construction.	1,870	1,868	2
5·4	Irrigation and agricultural works.	401	401	..
5·51	Electric supply	2,196	2,191	5
5·52	Gas supply	149	149	..
5·6	Plumber	456	456	..
	Water works officials	365	365	..
	Well sinkers	152	152	..
5·7	Sweepers	2,084	1,632	452
	Scavengers	2,342	1,800	542
	DIVISION 6—COMMERCE.			
6·01	Hawker (Miscellaneous) ..	2,215	1,687	528
	Bottle sellers	302	302	..
	Waste paper dealers	296	296	..
6·02	Medical stores	1,595	1,558	37
6·03	Book sellers	692	630	62
	Stationery dealers	702	639	63
6·04	Cattle sellers	273	255	18
6·00	Brass vessels sale	2,800	2,800	..
	Co-operative stores officials ..	1,382	1,382	..
	Furniture sale	484	484	..
	General shop-keepers	15,878	14,900	978
	Iron mongers	210	210	..
	Jewel sellers	2,875	2,875	..
	Lamp dealers	87	87	..

2·70	Umbrella makers	135	124	11
2·81	Jute Pressing ..	27	20	7
2·82	Woollen spinners	1,027	602	425
2·83	Silk spinners	22	22	..
2·85	Weavers of Rayon fabrics ..	62	62	..
2·86	Rope manufacturer	8	6	2
2·80	Fishing nets manufacture ..	111	61	50
2·91	Tanners of leather	12	9	3
2·92	Cobblers	1,392	1,362	30
2·90	Leather suit case makers ..	490	478	12
	Division 3—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.			
3·01	Blacksmiths	3,004	2,982	22
	Horse-shoe makers	341	332	9
3·02	Brass and copper vessels manufacturers.	47	37	10
3·03	Tinkers	81	81	..
3 04	Knife makers	31	28	3
3·06	Iron foundry	803	800	3
3·2	Non-Ferrous Metal workers ..	36	36	..
3·31	Boat repairing	6	6	..
3·32	Motor repairing	1,084	1,038	46
	Assembling motor vehicles ..	1,566	1,566	..
	Bicycle repairing	2,065	2,065	..
	Railway workshop	850	805	45
3·34	Coach builders and rickshaw makers.	6,173	6,161	12
3·40	Radio workshop	174	174	..
3·5	Engineering workshop ..	3,358	3,353	5
3·61	Chemical manufacturers ..	93	93	..
3·62	Fireworks makers ..	12	12	..
3·64	Chemical fertilizer manufacture.	22	22	..
3·7	Medical preparations	16	16	..
3·81	Perfumery	26	26	..
3·82	Soap manufacturing	382	358	24
3·83	Paint manufacturers	38	31	7
3·84	Ink manufacturers	410	410	..
3·85	Match manufacturers	125	72	53
3·86	Candle manufacturers	16	15	1
	Division 4—Processing and manufacture—not elsewhere specified.			
4·03	Watch repairers	701	697	4
4·04	Jewel makers	2,597	2,588	9
	Goldsmiths	985	972	13
	Diamond setters	58	58	..
	Ornaments makers	591	591	..
	Electro-plating	98	98	..
4·05	Musical Instruments makers and repairers.	165	165	..
4·06	Fountain pen repairers ..	136	132	4
4·08	Sports goods manufacturer ..	10	10	..
4·09	Toy making	109	107	2
4·00	Button making	42	42	..
	Comb making	89	75	14
	Making of images in ivory ..	34	32	2
4·2	Brick making and burning ..	724	607	117
4·3	Cement products	12	12	..
4·41	Pottery	397	295	102
4·43	Bangle maker (glass) ..	21	12	9
4·44	Glass Factory	785	731	54
4·40	Salt manufacture	3	3	..
4·5	Rubber products	34	33	1

	Lime seller	489	294	195
6·00	Mat sale	294	105	189
6·11	Seller of birds and animals for food.	129	129	..
	Butter sale (retail)	595	595	..
	Coffee seeds sale (retail) ..	98	98	..
	Fish selling	3,626	2,094	1,532
	Fruit selling	578	462	116
	Gram selling	475	475	..
	Grocers	2,897	2,897	..
	Meat seller	1,032	1,032	..
6·12	Aerated water sale	775	727	48
6·13	Tobacco sellers	361	350	11
6·14	Sweetmeat seller	1,982	1,325	657
	Foodstuffs hawker	1,458	997	461
6·15	Retail dealers in pan and supari.	1,975	1,817	158
	Dealers in cigarettes and beedies.	1,767	1,733	34
6·21	Petroleum distributors ..	319	308	11
6·20	Charcoal sale	438	438	..
	Cow dung cake sale	212	74	138
	Firewood retail sale	1,634	1,608	26
	Kerosene sale	677	677	..
6·3	Blanket sale	576	499	77
	Boot sale	968	867	101
	Carpet sale	259	180	79
	Cloth retail sale	5,892	5,892	..
	Cloth hawkers	1,428	1,428	..
	Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses.	389	371	18
6·4	Wholesale dealers in butter ..	569	569	..
	Wholesale dealers in other foodstuffs.	2,234	2,085	149
6·5	Brick suppliers (wholesale) ..	2 678	2,678	..
	Cloth wholesale distributors ..	6,089	6,089	..
	Lime seller (wholesale) ..	1,078	1,055	23
	Timber seller (wholesale) ..	1,425	1,425	..
	Fruit seller (wholesale) ..	2,892	2,767	125
6·6	House rent collector	65	52	13
6·7	Insurance officials	928	909	19
6·8	Bank officials	4,892	4,696	196
	Money lenders	1,705	1,690	15
	Brokers	346	346	..
	Commission agents	436	436	..
	Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications.			
7·0	Rickshaw pullers	1,399	1,399	..
7·1	Bullock cart drivers	3,765	3,765	..
	Cooly porters	8,795	8,684	111
	Motor drivers	1,085	1,085	..
	Taxi drivers	875	875	..
	Tram drivers	105	105	..
	Lorry drivers	705	705	..
	Bus conductors	846	846	..
7·2	Boat men	2,906	2,906	..
	Harbour coolies	2,565	2,279	286
	Port employees	1,436	1,357	79
	Steamer employees	614	614	..
7·3	Air Transport employees ..	156	139	17
	Civial Aviation officials ..	195	195	..

Occupational Abstract.

Group Code number. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total persons. (3)	Males. (4)	Females. (5)
	DIVISION 7—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS—*cont.*			
7·41	Railway engine drivers ..	181	181	..
	Railway guards	360	360	..
	Railway employees	868	815	53
7·42	Railway porters	7,251	7,172	79
7·6	Railway mail sorters	1,086	1,086	..
	Postal officials	2,839	2,650	189
7·7	Telegraph service	1,647	1,643	4
7·8	Telephone service	1,263	906	357
7·9	Wireless service	644	632	12
	DIVISION 8—HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.			
8·11	Registered Medical Practitioners.	3,698	3,519	179
8·12	Hakims	169	169	..
	Ayurvedic doctors	285	261	24
8·13	Dentists	31	30	1
8·14	Midwives	930	..	930
8·15	Vaccinators	324	318	6
8·16	Compounders	441	395	46
8·17	Nurses	1,294	367	927
8·18	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	53	53	..
8·21	College professors	468	338	130
	Lecturers in colleges	832	640	192
	Research workers	245	220	25
8·22	School teachers	5,078	2,598	2,480
	Drawing masters	142	142	..
	School masters	984	984	..
8·20	University officials	945	565	380
	Schools officials	976	547	429
	Librarians	140	95	45
8·4	Police officials	3,576	3,576	..
8·5	Village officials	346	346	..
8·6	Municipal corporation employees.	6,024	5,203	821
8·7	State Government employees.	17,569	15,954	1,615
8·8	Union Government employees.	15,272	14,446	826
8·9	Employees of Non-Indian Governments.	702	521	181
	DIVISION 9—SERVICES NOT SPECIFIED ALREADY.			
9·0	Artisans	286	286	..
	Contractors	998	998	..
	Contractor's clerk	1,565	1,376	189
	Day Labourers	16,890	13,012	3,878
	Agricultural rent collectors ..	308	268	40
9·11	Private motor drivers ..	325	325	..
9·12	Cooks	3,624	2,516	1,108
9·13	Gardeners	1,285	1,285	..
9·10	Domestic servants	9,785	5,322	4,463
9·2	Barbers	2,016	2,016	..
	Wig makers	938	873	65
	Hair dressers	856	831	25

Group Code number. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total persons. (3)	Males. (4)	Females. (5)
	DIVISION 9—SERVICES NOT SPECIFIED ALREADY—*cont.*			
9·3	Laundry services	6,034	5,720	314
9·4	Hotel keepers	8,976	8,820	156
	Tea-stall holders	1,171	1,019	152
9·5	Motion picture producers and distributors.	1,576	1,576	..
	Musicians	285	260	25
	Theatre employees	2,555	2,555	..
	Actors	628	386	242
	Dancers	200	95	105
	Magicians	166	166	.
9·61	Lawyers	2,038	1,992	46
	Kajis	22	22	..
9·62	Lawyers' clerks	1,074	1,072	2
	Petition writers	382	382	..
9·63	Private engineers	256	256	..
	Overseers	692	692	..
	Architects	126	124	2
	Blue print map makers ..	80	76	4
	Surveyors	268	268	..
9·64	Auditors and Accountants ..	98	98	..
	Stenographers	363	190	173
9·65	Trade Association employees..	626	595	31
9·71	Artists	420	370	50
	Sculptors	105	105	..
9·72	Newspapers editors and reporters.	2,278	1,900	378
	Authors	148	83	65
9·73	Photographers	289	289	..
9·81	Missionaries	260	246	14
	Priests	249	249	..
	Sadhus	127	127	..
	Monks	102	102	..
	Nuns	185	...	185
	Religious mendicants	235	235	..
9·82	Mosque servants	39	39	..
	Burial ground servants ..	42	42	..
	Burning ghat servants ..	47	47	..
9·83	S.P.C.A. employees	33	33	..
	Rural Welfare service	153	10	143
	Non-productive occupation—			
	(i) Non-working owners of Non-agricultural property.	1,538	908	630
	(ii) Persons living on Income from investments and remittances.	3,281	2,479	802
	(iii) Inmates of jails and asylums.	1,507	1,507	..
	(iv) Beggars	1,585	1,152	433
	(v) Other Non-productive activities.	317	317	..
	Total ..	**374,416**	**341,592**	**32,824**

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